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50,000 Guardsmen Face Call for Mobilization And Year in Training

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 13, 1940

In Washington: Du Pont Plans Plant

President Roosevelt and his new Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, decided to call up four divisions of the National Guard plus a number of antiaircraft regiments and coast defense units for perhaps a year's intensive training. The decision is contingent upon approval by Congress which is in recess for the Democratic National Convention. About 50,000 men would be mobilized.

The War Department and the Du Pont Power Company are reported to have agreed upon construction of a $30,000,000 power plant near Louisville, Ky. The plant will be the first of a series of four.

The Defense Commission said the Packard Motor Company had approved a "general arrangement" for manufacturing 9,000 airplane motors for the United States and Great Britain.

The Rural Electrification Administration allotted $1,879,000 for work in nine states.

Daniel W. Tracy, President of the American Federation of Labor's International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was sworn in as Second Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Central America Ponders Rebuff to Nazis

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—Reliable sources said today that the five Central American countries would reject the recent "note of observation" by Dr. Otto Reinebeck, German Minister, requesting that the forthcoming Havana conference of American foreign ministers take no action directed against Germany. These sources added that the rejection would be sent in message form.

In Far East: Britain May Close Burma Road

The Burma route into China will probably be closed by Britain for two months—during the rainy season—pending negotiations with Japan over the latter's demand that the supply route to China be closed entirely, it was reported in London. Food shipments and nonmilitary materials were believed likely to continue to pass over the road.

The Shanghai dispute over the arrest by American marines of Japanese gendarmes appeared no nearer settlement following a two-hour conference between American and Japanese officials. Domei, Japanese News Service, said Col. Dewitt Peck, United States Marine Commander in the Shanghai district, "failed to give a satisfactory reply" to Japan's complaint.

Japan denied reports that Japanese warships had fired on two British steamers off the Central China Coast. A broadcast from Moscow and a Shanghai vernacular newspaper both carried reports of the attack on the vessels, but in London no information on the report had been received.

Five U. S. Warships Off Coast of Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Five United States warships were along the Brazilian coast today. The cruisers Quincy and Wichita were due to arrive at Santos from Rio Grande Do Sul. The destroyer O'Brien was scheduled to proceed north from Belem and the destroyers Walke and Wainwright were expected at Belem. The Walke and Wainwright are on a shakedown cruise and probably will continue to Rio De Janeiro from Belem.

Navy's Seaplane Tender Albemarle Launched

CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—The Navy's newest seaplane tender, the 8,900-ton Albemarle, slid down the ways of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation today in a double ceremony that saw the laying of a keel for the new cruiser Cleveland. The Albemarle was sponsored by Mrs. Lewis G. Compton, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

War Summary: Britain Lists Axis Losses

Britain has sunk or seized a total of 1,210,000 tons of Axis shipping since the war began, London reported in a countercharge to Nazi claims. Berlin's figures of British merchant losses are four times too large, London added, and should be only 1,000,000 tons, or less than Axis losses. [Details: Page 4.]

In the Mediterranean, Italy again asserted aerial bombing of British warships.

Air duelling across the Channel and North Sea continued. British report the downing of 109 German planes since the period of daily bombings began.

In Rumania the General Staff ordered farm workers and industrial technical experts demobilized. The number to be sent back to their jobs beginning July 14 was not specified. Penalties for spreading reports designed to reduce the prestige of King Carol's regime were increased to 10 years in prison.

United States Ambassador to France William C. Bullitt has gone to Madrid in order to keep in touch with Washington. Communication from Vichy, temporary French Capital, was said to be "slow and difficult." Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland, is to go to Madrid from San Sebastian to confer with Mr. Bullitt and Alexander Weddell, United States Ambassador to Spain.

Americans returning from Europe arrived in New York today on the United States liner Washington which brought 1,610 passengers from Galway, Ireland. Only 273 are aliens. The liner Manhattan, with 798 passengers, sailed for New York from Lisbon, Portugal, July 12.

Defense Program Gets Buying Expert

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—James Lynah, former Purchasing Director of one of the world's largest corporations, came out of semi-retirement to take a dollar-a-year job as co-ordinator of specifications for the national defense program.

The Chairman of the Cornell University Athletic Board has reported for work at the Advisory National Defense Commission and was assigned to head the Division of Specifications by Donald Nelson, purchasing Co-ordinator of the Commission. He went immediately to the Bureau of Standards where he discussed his particular phase of the defense program with officials there.

As Director of Purchases for the General Motors Corporation for many years, he said, he had "a great deal to do" with developing, simplifying and unifying specifications.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, July 13, 1940

The Week in Focus	2
Washington Sideglances	3
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Mother-Love [With Danish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Institute of Social Progress	9
Radio Timetable	10
News of Art, Music, and Theater	12
Sports Page	13
Chess	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Daily Features Page	19
Movie Guide	19
Editorials	20
Weekly Magazine Section	
Mr. Roosevelt's Decision and His Times.	1-2
Peacemaker of the Desert	3
Master of Nonsensical Engineering	4
Ford's Little League of Nations	5
Robert Jackson: New Deal's Lawyer	6
Iowa's Tall Corn Tale	7
America's Stake in Cape Horn	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Churchill Address Goes on Air Sunday

By the Associated Press

London, July 13

Prime Minister Winston Churchill will radiocast an address tomorrow night at 9 o'clock (3 p. m., E. S. T.).

500 Youths Arrive At Quoddy Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eastport, Maine, July 13

Quoddy Village here, where the National Youth Administration has established a work experience school on the site of one of the New Deal's white elephants, was buzzing with activity today.

Tomorrow 500 young men from New York, New Jersey, and the New England States will arrive to begin five months' industrial training and last minute arrangements were being rushed.

The young men will be paid from $18 to $25 a month for about 55 hours' work and will study courses in machine shop work, aviation, shortwave radio, carpentry, drafting, office work, electricity, garage practice, landscaping, map-making, plumbing, photography, painting, surveying, and sheet metal work.

Finland Builds Future Peace, Procope Says

"In spite of its sufferings during the war Finland is still a free country," Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, said before leaving Boston today. He had addressed the Harvard Summer School last night.

"Her aim in the international field now as before is to live in peace and peaceful co-operation with other nations," Mr. Procope said. "Her task in the national life is to repair damages caused by the war and the enforced peace with Russia.

"Finland is now up against a fourfold task in the economic field. First we have to provide for the living of our people, taking care of the war casualties, the orphans and half a million homeless. We urgently need foodstuffs, clothing, and other commodities.

"Secondly we have to repair all the direct damages caused by the war, now estimated to reach $40,000,000.

"Thirdly we must mend our industrial and agricultural equipment in order to replace the losses through the session of territory in the peace. Lastly we have to settle the refugees from the lost territory.

"There is no doubt," continued Mr. Procope, "but that in order to carry out successfully and quickly this program of rehabilitation and reconstruction, we need assistance from abroad, especially from the United States. Especially we need outlets for products we can export. In the years before the World War, Finland borrowed more than $1,000,000 from abroad; during the past decade the bulk of our debt was repaid and nobody lost a cent on Finland.

"Finland will continue to meet both her old obligations and any new ones she may incur, as she has done before. The healthy development of our economic life up to the war is a guarantee that Finland will be able to do this."

Procope urges aid to Finland: Page 11.

Lasser Aims to Launch New Workers' Movement

WASHINGTON (AP) — David Lasser, who recently resigned the presidency of the Workers Alliance—which he said had become "only a mouthpiece of the Communist element"—issued an appeal July 12 for the formation of a new workers' movement.

Ballots to decide on the holding of a national conference at either Washington or Chicago about the middle of August have been mailed to various labor, farmer, youth, and other groups, Mr. Lasser said.

Willkie Firm In His Stand Against Hitler

That there will be no appeasement in his attitude he indicates in Colorado address.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 13—If Wendell Willkie is elected President of the United States there will be no appeasement of Hitler or Hitlerism, no concessions to dictators or dictatorships.

That is the unequivocal pledge to which the Republican nominee today stands committed in his first public declaration of policy since his dramatic nomination at Philadelphia.

If anyone thought that even with the Nazi war machine apparently crushing most of Europe under its power Mr. Willkie would accept the oft-repeated advice of some and start soft-pedaling his opposition to the totalitarians and all they stand for, the Republican Presidential candidate has proved them profoundly wrong.

To these who counseled at least verbal appeasement and no harsh words that might offend the dictators Mr. Willkie has replied with a bold and blunt denunciation of the motives and acts of Naziism as "physically, psychologically and ideologically inimical to everything American."

Following his first sample experience of actual campaigning in Denver yesterday when he stood with Gov. Ralph L. Carr on the State House steps and told a friendly open-air audience of several thousand Coloradans that the "Democratic way of life is facing the most destructive and aggressive attack in all history," the shape of Mr. Willkie's campaign to come begins to take form and outline.

To Three Objectives

"I dedicate myself," Mr. Willkie declared, "to three things:

"1—United people without class consciousness, without class hatreds.

"2—The rehabilitation of our economic life.

"3—The building of an adequate defense.

"If you will help me we will not fail—we cannot afford to fail. I call on you to join me not in a political campaign, but in a great crusade to restore America to its true traditions so that it may stand before the world restored as a great, united and strong country."

It was evident today both from this brief opening speech of his campaign and from his press conference observations this morning that Mr. Willkie sees these three objectives as combining to form the central issue of the election. That issue would be which leaders, which President, which party can most unitedly, most effectively and most speedily achieve these ends? Mr. Willkie will likely frame his acceptance speech around this

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Chicago Welcomes Democratic Throng

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

The Democratic Big Show and Leading Members of the Cast

Upper: Members of the committee which made the detailed plans for the Democratic National Convention. Left to right: Lawrence Wood Robert, Jr., T. Clifford Noonan, architect; Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., Treasurer of the National Committee; Edwin A. Halsey, Sergeant-at-Arms; National Chairman James A. Farley, and Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago. Center: Exterior view of the Chicago Stadium. Lower: A group of prominent Democratic legislators and officials, some of them now mentioned as presidential or vice-presidential possibilities, shown during an official call on President Roosevelt. Left to right: A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee; House Speaker William B. Bankhead; Secretary of State Cordell Hull; Vice-President John Garner; Senator Alben Barkley, Senate Majority Leader—and President Roosevelt.

Vatican at Crossroads: Diplomacy Faces Big Test

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 13—In the past few weeks the foreign policy of the Vatican has found itself in grave and increasing difficulty throughout the continent of Europe.

National Socialism and Fascism now control the Vatican's chief strongholds in Europe. They are preparing to make certain that Vatican policies do not serve as a rallying point for a revolt against their projected new order for the continent.

This has been given out here as the underlying explanation for a policy of conciliation with the dictatorships which today is cautiously developing with every Vatican statement and with every issue of its official newspaper, the Osservatore Romano. Vatican diplomacy is understood to be anxiously laboring over terms for a working agreement whereby it can adjust itself to the new situation if it proves to be lasting, with a minimum of loss.

To pave the way, it has been suggested that the Vatican may use its far-flung organization to support a peace offensive if and when it decides that Great Britain's chances of defeating Germany in the predictable future are waning.

Difficult Situation

The difficult situation faced by the Vatican is reviewed as follows:

Before the war strong Roman Catholic areas of Austria and Bohemia were annexed to Germany. Poland followed, and with it a strategic position where Roman Catholicism was being kept alive for a Slavic race.

With the German invasion of the Low Countries, Belgium and its Roman Catholic King were taken over. France followed, cutting off the chief direct Vatican interest in the Allies. It is noteworthy, therefore, that the Vatican this week made overtures to the Pétain Government of France and encouraged French Roman Catholic action groups to do likewise.

In the period before the Italian declaration of war, Fascist authorities sharply attacked the pro-Ally position of the Vatican and imposed silence upon it. Since the declaration of war, a number of privileges specifically granted to the Vatican by its concordat with Italy have been ignored.

Consequently, the Concordat, for all practical purposes, is void. A new working agreement must be prepared in due time and the entire question of the relationship of the Vatican to Fascism will then necessarily be opened to review.

Delay on Spain

Negotiations with Gen. Francisco Franco's Spain for a new concordat have run into fresh difficulties. It is now believed here that German and Italian pressure has been brought to bear at Madrid to keep the negotiations open on a technicality until after the war, when the issue can be dealt with on a Europe-wide basis.

The German victory in France sealed for the present Axis control over Hungary, the center of Roman Catholic influence in Danubia. Latest of all, Russia's incursion into northern Rumania brings the threat of the Vatican's most relentless opponent substantially closer.

Meanwhile American relationship to the Vatican, begun last February by Myron Taylor as President Roosevelt's personal envoy, is understood to have been weakened by these events and what they may portend.

The Roosevelt Administration is

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Is Blitzkrieg Against Britain Delayed?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 13—Has Germany altered its timing for its much advertised attack upon England?

Is German policy now engaged in preoccupations which do not involve a Blitzkrieg against the British Isles?

These two questions arise from the absorbing attention being given to Middle European and Eastern European problems — problems which have become of commanding importance in the third week since the capitulation of France.

It must be said at once that the Reich has little doubt of the technical ability of its forces to undertake operations directly against England even with a briefer period for rest and reorganization than already has passed since the conquest of France. During this period operations directed against England were permitted to become desultory, embracing retaliation for English bombings of the Rhineland and involving tentative explorations of the qualities and locations of major English aerial defenses.

Press Ignores England

The military lull in regard to Britain has been accompanied by a noticeable lack of attention to England by the German press whose preoccupation has been almost exclusively in the Balkans and France.

It would be the grossest mistake of judgement for anyone to assume that this reflects the slightest deflection of the German military commanders in their intent to invade England.

Whether their confidence is justified is another matter. But the unquestionable degree of that confidence means that the fact that England has not been attacked results from a deliberate choice for reasons both undisclosed and undiscoverable by any foreign observers here.

The German Government has deliberately chosen to occupy itself in consolidating its eastward position. During this period of the lull in the West Germany's position in the Baltic has been enormously strengthened by the acceptance of a status as a virtual protectorate by Sweden which was climaxed graphically in the expressed granting of permission to the German armed forces to utilize Swedish railroads. This means that the entire Scandinavian peninsula is now as effectively under German military control as is Denmark.

Changes in Balkans

Simultaneously, the Balkans are being rapidly co-ordinated in accordance with German concepts for order in that area. The explosive internal Balkan friction between Rumania and Hungary appears to have been promptly and firmly resolved at Munich by the direct intervention of Reichsführer Hitler, leaving the impression that Hungary's expansionist ambitions have been brought sharply to heel, at least pending the general considerations of all revisionist claims that are expected when the final peace settlement period arrives.

Governmental reorganization in Rumania appears at this stage to have brought that country contritely within the German orbit with a minimum of disturbance and friction which perhaps denied Russia the opportunity it would derive from complete disorganization to extend its area of military control.

The extent of German diplomatic activities in the southeast during this period is hinted by the notations in the German press on the changing attitude of Turkey which is accepted as satisfactory although accompanied by pointed suggestions and the rather tardy and blunt statement that Italy will never forget that there recently existed "a conspiracy both against Russia and Italy in which the Turkish Foreign Minister participated." Whether Russia will or will not forget is not mentioned

German Tactics

These bits of German house straightening in eastern Europe were not necessary to enable the German armies to move against England had England continued to be considered the primary obstacle blocking the achievement of German ends. But the impression is growing among informal observers that the defeat of England and the conclusion of the war in the west is becoming a subordinate consideration. German leaders appear to have the feeling that they can handle that problem whenever it suits their convenience. Already the concluded phases of the war have given Germany the free-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

17,000 French Held By Germans in France

By the Associated Press

London, July 13

The Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) reported today that 17,000 political arrests had been made in German-occupied France, and added:

"It now seems quite possible that moving of the Pétain government to Paris will be followed by Germans occupying the rest of France to restore order by methods of the machine gun."

Chicago's All Abuzz On 'Who?'

Pre-convention tone indicates all harmony whatever the result of coming balloting.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 13—The Democratic National Convention prefaced the echo of the Chairman's gavel with important news developments, all of which were incidental, however, to the main issue: "Will President Roosevelt run, and if not, who?"

Mr. Roosevelt's stanch supporter and twice his campaign manager, James A. Farley, told reporters that he would not "take a walk" if Mr. Roosevelt runs again.

Although himself a candidate, and long an opponent of a third term, and one of the very few who know definitely of the President's plans, Mr. Farley said, "Everybody who knows anything about me knows that Jim Farley is a Democrat." This in direct response to a question about taking a walk.

Wheeler Pledges Aid

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, another avowed candidate for the presidential nomination at least until President Roosevelt's position becomes clear, announced that he, too, would support the Convention's nominee.

Senator Wheeler declared the nominee must be a man pledged to keep the United States out of war. "Intervention for us means war just as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow," he said in an address before the Chicago Executives' Club.

Southern delegates won a reward for party regularity and for giving up the two thirds nominating rule when the Democratic National Committee adopted a compromise delegate "bonus" plan granting an additional delegate-at-large to future national conventions to each State casting a majority for the party's presidential nominee. The plan will apply equally to Northern states, but is expected to be of greatest value to party workers in the South.

Equal Rights Proposed

The issue of equal rights for women was put before the Platform Committee by Mrs. Helen Hunt West, representing the Association of Women Lawyers, who said: "Women are people and not angels in need of special legislative protection. . . . We've been protected a little like Norway for our own good—and we've suffered for it."

The Resolutions Committee continued hearings prior to the adoption of a platform which was expected emphatically to approve New Deal policies on both foreign and domestic questions.

The Committee heard Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations spokesman, charge that Commonwealth & Southern, utilities company headed until recently by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, was violating the Wagner Labor Act at the time the Philadelphia Convention selected Mr. Willkie.

The question of "who?" extended to the choice of Vice-Presidential nominee as well. Roosevelt leaders were obviously trying to make it plain that the Convention was free to make its own choice.

Mystery Drama

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 13—The Democratic clans from all States and Territories are eagerly ready for their cue to march out into the limelight of the great July political spectacle and drama, "Answering the Roosevelt Riddle, or Unmasking the Sphinx." Chicago has set its broad, familiar, and hospitable stage with a lavish hand.

Members of the large supporting cast of "leads" and understudies are present, the thousands of supernumeraries are in their places, or shortly will be, but, strange to chronicle, the leading man has just announced that he "will not be present in Chicago."

Whether that means that a new leading man will be chosen only time and the Convention can tell. The last minute suspense lends final point to Washington newsdom's characterization of the Nation's No. 1 Democrat as the Sphinx.

Two of Mr. Roosevelt's close friends and ardent supporters for a third performance are here—Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins. It is generally believed that they are liaison officers between President Roose-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Democratic women active in vital affairs: Page 3.

Convention 'stars' are well-known: Page 6.

The Week in Focus: France Abandons 'Liberté' on Eve of Bastille Day; Pétain Rules

U. S. Army Seeks Million Men; Turkey Asserts Independence

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As both France and Rumania this week modeled themselves more closely in the image of the authoritarian State, there swept into view a clearer definition of what is going on in the world, and one writer summed it up as "totalitarian revolution."

France—and yet, is it France?—abandoned even the slogan of "Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité." Instead, the Fascist model showed itself in the new slogan: "Travail, Famille, Patrie"—"Labor, Family, Nation." And this on the eve of Bastille Day, symbol of French freedom.

Hammering home even more decisively the reversal of 1789 with its struggle for the "rights of man" in the French Revolution, the regime of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain at Vichy restored the provincial divisions of pre-revolutionary France. Observers recalled that Berlin for some time has been vowing to destroy all the works of the French Revolution, including its impulsion to the cause of liberal democracy.

President Roosevelt, confronting these latest assaults on every ideal underlying the United States of America, asked Congress for an additional defense authorization of $4,848,171,957.

Britain, itself undergoing epochal changes in the quiet British way, continues to stand firm against the totalitarian revolution.

Smaller powers—Rumania, Turkey, Hungary—responded to the same forces in varying degrees. Rumania sank deeper into the totalitarian quagmire. Turkey attempted an independent stand. Hungary bowed to Axis dictation of delay in pressing demands for cession by Rumania of fertile Transylvania.

Au Revoir, French Republic

The week opened with France reduced to the status of a conquered Nation, but not yet voluntarily accepting the revolution that had swept over it by force of German arms. Feelings of the French people may be surmised, and those who know them best doubt seriously that they accept in their hearts what has been done in their name at Vichy.

Even so, the form of representative government persisted down to the moment, on July 10, when the remnant of Parliament voted itself out of existence in fact if not in name. A popular referendum on the new Constitution was also provided for by Parliament—if Germany agrees. Then the Senators and Deputies vested supreme power in Marshal Pétain.

In those last days of the Third Republic, agonized searchings of Frenchmen made themselves apparent through the coldness of official procedure.

The hope of a revived France permeated the deliberations. Defenders of the "national revolution" that had been made necessary at the "cruellest" moment of French history, held out the prospect of becoming strong by the same methods that enabled Germany to rise from military defeat and internal disorder.

Berlin, meanwhile, commented variously on the French adoption of Fascist or semi-Fascist procedures. On one point German spokesmen agreed: That France shall not be permitted again to take precedence over Germany on the Continent of Europe. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front and chief of the Nazi political organization, made that point categorically.

The French Senate voted 225 to 1 for giving the Pétain Government full powers to write a new Constitution. In the Chamber of Deputies, only three disapproved, against 395.

'We, Philippe Pétain . . .'

Two days after Parliament's historic vote, Marshal Pétain issued on July 12 a series of three "Constitutional Acts," officially ending the Third Republic. He adopted a strangely monarchic tone, using "we" in the manner of crowned heads.

"We, Philippe Pétain, Marshal of France," he began. His three decrees, in summary, follow:

1. By authority of the Parliamentary vote, he assumed the functions of Chief of State, and abrogated article two of the Constitutional Law of Feb. 25, 1875. This article provided for election of the President for a seven-year term by an absolute majority of the Senate and Chamber. Its abrogation, added to Marshal Pétain's new position, deprives President Lebrun of office.

2. The new Chief of State took over every power, legislative, judicial, and executive, except the declaration of war. His legislative rule is to be exercised through a Cabinet appointed by himself, of 12 members, until the new Assemblies have been formed.

3. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies will "subsist" until they have been replaced. But both are "adjourned until further notice," and can be convoked only by the Chief of State.

All prior Constitutional provisions contrary to these decrees were ruled null and void.

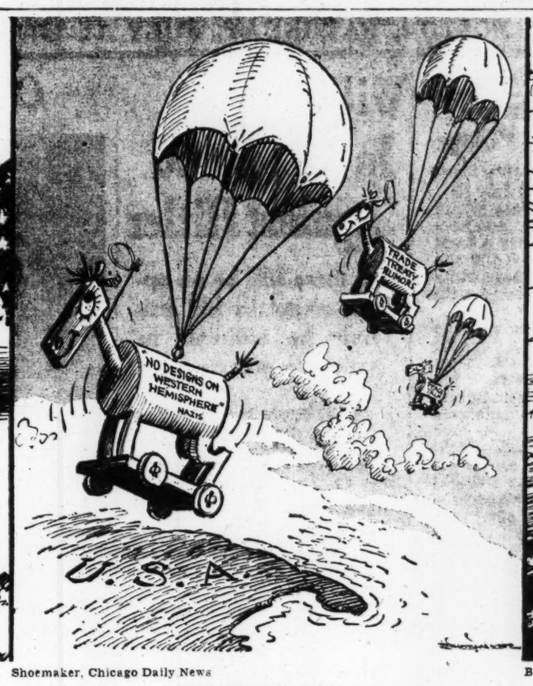
Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin hastened to deny that there would be a Nazi or Fascist salute, Brown Shirts or Black Shirts. He also explained the innovation of a contemplated "family vote." Not only the two parents, but each child would have a vote. Even babies appear to be included. And bachelors are penalized by having only one vote.

In many phrases, the official statement at Vichy savored more of Berlin and Rome than of France. France was said to be "integrated into the continental system of production and trade." As a result, there will be a "rational organization of incorporative institutions."

TOTALITARIANISM
THE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC DEFENSES OF THIS UNITED STATES
THE CAMPAIGN YEAR OF 1940
JUDY, PLEASE CAN I HAVE SOME?

Donahey, Cleveland Plain Dealer

There's just one issue, men!



Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

Well, Here They Come

Brown, Washington Post

One More River to Cross

Rumania: A Tense Moment

Already forced to yield Bessarabia to Soviet Russia, to remodel his Government on Fascist lines, and to renounce the British guarantee, King Carol of Rumania this week faced an even greater threat in Hungarian demands for Transylvania. No ultimatum was delivered, but Count Paul Teleki, Hungarian Premier, and Count Stefan Csaky, Foreign Minister, conferred with Axis leaders in Munich.

Out of Munich, city of many turning points in recent European and world history, came a Hungarian delegation visibly being kept in line by Berlin, and possibly Rome. The Axis desires to keep the Balkans quiet and productive as an economic backlog for the war against England. And Rumania had made it unmistakably plain that concessions of territory to Hungary would not be granted without war.

Reichsführer Hitler himself talked to the two Hungarians.

Rumania took vigorous action to prevent leakages of vital information from foreign oil companies. Soldiers with rifles cordoned offices of all alien companies, including American.

Turkey Affirms Independence

Russian moves deeper into the Balkans brought in their wake reports of demands on Turkey for virtual control of the strategic Bosporus and Dardanelles. Turkey's position as a nominal ally of Great Britain in event of war in the eastern Mediterranean—already in effect since Italy entered the war—also gives to Ankara's decision a wide significance.

On Friday Premier Refik Saydam denied the existence of a menace, apparently referring directly to the Russian situation. He also affirmed a policy of determination to defend Turkish independence, while maintaining friendly relations with neighbor nations.

The delicate question of what aid, if any, Turkey intends to give Britain, must be inferred from the Premier's silence on this point.

Britain Endures

After seven days of almost continuous German air raids by land and sea, Britain not only digs in harder to preserve its island citadel, but looks back on a week of widespread initiative.

For the first time naval warfare assumed major proportions in the Mediterranean. Several engagements occurred between air and surface ships. Britain sought action after the French fleet at Alexandria surrendered, bringing to nearly five-sixths Britain was reported negotiating sale of its oil interests in Rumania to Russia. Berlin exercised steady pressure on Bucharest. A fleet of empty British oil tankers was detained.

than 4,000,000 tons as sunk by all means in the war on Britain's merchant suppliers. London said the figure is four time too high, and that Berlin and Italy together have lost more than a million tons.

Baltic 'Elections'

Soviet Russia moved steadily ahead toward control of the Baltic's eastern shores. Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia are preparing for elections July 14—Soviet style—on the direct issue of joining the Soviet Union.

Men and Billions

President Roosevelt and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, agree that money alone is not the primary need of defense, but rather trained men to run the tanks and planes. The President decided to call up four divisions of the National Guard as well as a third of the Guard's antiaircraft and some of the harbor-defense forces. Some 50,000 men are included.

General Marshall favored compulsory training for at least 15 months. He wants 335,000 men in the Army by Sept. 1. By Oct. 1, according to Col. H. L. Twaddle, the War Department's training expert, 930,000 men could be in service if the compulsory training bill now before Congress were enacted.

When President Roosevelt began talking in terms of one and two billion dollar increases in defense outlays, the Nation accepted the figures without a ripple. Everyone seemed to agree that the times demanded more than the President asked, rather than less. This week his more than four billions brings the total to nearly $10,000,000,000.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of Navy Frank Knox assumed their duties.

In Lexington, Mass., the musket-bearing Minute Men in modern form took up their traditional alertness on the threshold of American liberty. Their example of community support for defense spread to other towns.

The Third Term

As the Democratic Party assembled in Chicago for the opening of its National Convention on Monday, one question dominated all others. It is the Third Term, and opinion seems quite general that Mr. Roosevelt will yield to a draft and that an intensive contest will ensue over the Vice-Presidency. He let it be known that he will stay close to Washington this summer, and is not going to Chicago.

Mexico Votes

Both parties in the violently contested Mexican election now claim victory. Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, Governmental candidate, and Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, Conservative, resorted to the device of separate polling places. The parties also counted their own ballots, and both came out with reports of smashing majorities. Official confirmation must wait for some time.

Stratoliner

Across the United States in 12 hours and 14 minutes, the TWA Stratoliner carried commercial passengers for the first time on July 9. The 33-passenger ships are now in regular service, and soon will start South American operation over Pan American Airways. They fly "above the weather" at 20,000 to 30,000 feet, with a cabin kept at the pressure of about 11,000 feet.

Holland Has Bike Chauffeurs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — Bicycles with chauffeurs are the latest phenomena to be introduced in the Netherlands, where the war and the German occupation have swept virtually all motor vehicles from the roads.

Professional people who have to cover long distances in town, and who can no longer use their automobiles, have bicycles built for two and have their chauffeurs take the front seat of the tandem. The chauffeur does the pedalling, while the "boss" on the back seat relaxes a little by freewheeling, or lending just a helping "foot" when the road goes uphill. Throughout the Netherlands bicycles are experiencing an unprecedented boom. Over 8,000,000 Netherlanders are now said to own some 4,000,000 cycles.

Existing petrol stocks were so depleted by the war that only vital transportation, bus services, and military transportation are continuing.

Taxis have disappeared and one-horse-power cabs are clippety-clopping over the macadamized streets and roads. Bicycle shops are doing a rush business.

Today in the Netherlands the cyclist is king of the road, dominating by force of overwhelming numbers the rare motorcars they meet.

President Decides to Draft National Guard for Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—President Roosevelt is planning an unprecedented peacetime mobilization of four divisions of the National Guard as soon as Congress grants him authority.

Disclosure at the White House of the President's decision to call up 50,000 national guardsmen for intensive training came as the Defense Advisory Commission announced that it had completed a "general arrangement" with the Packard Motor Company for producing the 9,000 Rolls Royce airplane motors for the United States and Great Britain that Henry Ford turned down a few weeks ago on the ground that he would make war equipment only for this country.

The 50,000 guardsmen which the President and Henry L. Stimson, newly appointed Secretary of War, have agreed to call to active service, represent only about one seventh of the vast "citizen army" that normally drills once or twice a week on top of their regular jobs, but it would furnish a staff to help train the 300,000 to 400,000 raw conscripts that Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, told a Senate Committee yesterday, he would like to see drafted under a compulsory conscription law by Sept. 1.

New Law is Necessary

Except in time of emergency expressly declared by Congress, National Guard officers cannot be employed on active duty at present for more than 15 days a year, but legislation to enable the President to call out the Guard has already been introduced in the House by Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. The President is expected to ask for its passage when Congress reassembles after the Democratic National Convention. The 50,000 Guardsmen to be called represent four divisions, seven anti-aircraft regiments and certain harbor defense regiments. Although army officials refused to designate the units specifically until Congress has acted, it was said at the White House that one division will probably be drawn from New York and New Jersey; a second from Tennessee and the Carolinas; a third from New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arizona and Colorado, and a fourth from Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho.

White House spokesmen declined to say how long the period of service would be or whether more divisions might be called later.

Mobilization of the 50,000 National Guardsmen is looked upon here as the United States Army's first really drastic "call to arms," necessitated by the turn of events abroad. Although expansions have been authorized in most branches of the military services, volunteer enlistments have been slow. Now the Government is resorting to compulsion. Enactment of the Burke-Wadsworth selective service bill is expected to follow. Other new developments on the national defense front were these:

The Navy let $136,743,900 worth of contracts for strengthening air defense and shore facilities along both coasts.

The Army announced establishment of a ninth "streamlined" division with headquarters at Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Knox to Travel

A House Subcommittee agreed to remain in Washington during the Democratic Convention in order to speed consideration of President Roosevelt's request for an additional $4,848,000 for defense.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced at his first press conference that he planned extensive travels to familiarize himself with the naval establishment.

William S. Knudsen, member of the Advisory Defense Commission, announced that major obstacles have been ironed out in the plan under which the Packard Motor Car Company will produce 3,000 Rolls Royce motors for the United States Government and 6,000 for Great Britain. Starting at the rate of 20 engines a month, the company expects to reach 840 a month at the end of 15 months.

Ratio of Working Wives Rises; Necessity Seen Dominating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 13—In a final report here today to the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, on the research project concerning the effects, economic, socialogical and psychological of married women's gainful employment, Dr. Ruth Shallcross, Director of Research, gave her summary and conclusions.

She said in part: "Statistically, the present situation is best viewed by comparing the proportion of married women who worked outside the home in 1890 with the proportion who work today. At that time one in every 22 married women worked outside the home; in 1930, one in eight worked, and it is estimated that the 1940 census will show one in every five or six married women gainfully employed. One-third of the 3,071,302 married women working in 1930 were in domestic and personal service, and nearly another third were in low paid manufacturing or clerical work.

"Therefore, on the basis of type of work alone it may be concluded that the majority of married women today work through necessity and not through desire.

Sentiment Against Trend

"Despite the growing number of married women gainfully employed, the attitude persists that married women should not work. During the depression, this attitude became articulate to the point of organized attack. Polls all indicate that the majority of people are opposed to married women's gainful employment; the assumption is that they do not need to work and, therefore, should not. Bills restricting the employment of married women were introduced within the last few years in 26 states, although only one of these passed; in Louisiana such a bill passed early in 1940, and shortly thereafter was repealed. Seven states have governors' orders or joint resolutions, although one of these is not now in force: three states have general practices which restrict the employment of married women. According to the Federation's own survey, made by state research chairmen, and according to the National Industrial Conference Board's survey, the greatest discrimination is in the teaching field and in the clerical positions, particularly in utilities, banks and insurance companies. Restrictive employment policies are in force to a lesser degree in department stores, public employment other than teaching, in small business concerns and in labor organizations, although evidence here is inconclusive.

"Regional differences in attitudes, according to the evidence from the Federation's survey and the National Industrial Conference Board's study, show that the north-central region has the most restrictive policies concerning married women, although no section has been exempt. While there is no law on the statute books at the present time prohibiting the employment of married women, popular feeling has had its effect, both in acting as social pressure against women seeking work and in causing them to find employment difficult to obtain.

Defense May Bring Change

"Since this popular feeling has been largely the result of the economic situation, defense measures will probably alter this sentiment because all elements in the population will again be thought useful to production.

"In all discussion on married women's gainful employment the all-important factor is that human beings cannot be forced into any one mold in their relationships and still be creative. Legislation, such as that proposed against married women which would force a particular working arrangement among family members upon all families, is certain to be a failure. If family stability is to be promoted, the family must be allowed the free choice of determining whether or not it is to the advantage of its members to have the wife gainfully employed."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Sent to Congress a request for $4,848,171,957 additional appropriations for national defense.

Witnessed the swearing in of Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War and Frank Knox as Secretary of the Navy.

Appointed Daniel Tracy as Assistant Secretary of Labor, Harlee Branch as Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Renewed his pledge that the New Deal will not compromise on its Wage-Hour regulations in the expanding defense industries.

Senate: Passed the 70 per cent naval expansion bill; completed Congressional action on the Hatch bill; passed a bill authorizing the President to transfer Naval and Marine Corps reserve aviators to the regular line.

Confirmed appointments of Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War 56-28, Frank Knox as Secretary of the Navy 66-16, Col. Glen E. Edgerton as Governor of the Canal Zone, and Col. Donald H. Connolly to be Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

Adjourned until July 22.

House: Passed the Hatch bill 243-122 prohibiting state employees paid in part by Federal funds from participation in politics; a bill appropriating $40,000,000 to establish a marine and war risk insurance program; bill authorizing payment of certain claims against the Mexican Government; completed Congressional action on the $5,000,000,000 naval expansion bill; refused to accept a Senate amendment to a bill establishing a division of water pollution control in the Public Health Service.

Adjourned until July 22.

State Department: Authorized the Red Cross supply ship McKeesport, now at Bilboa, Spain, to proceed through the combat zone to Marseilles, France, and issued regulations permitting Red Cross or other similar vessels to enter any port, with certain restrictions.

General defense measures: All local unions of the American Federation of Labor's International Union of Operating Engineers, representing about 80,000 engineers in the United States and Canada were ordered to refrain from strikes in national defense industries.

New York Art Exhibitions

Academy of Allied Arts, 349 W. 86th Street—Opening July 1-Aug. 31, 1940. Summer Exhibition of paintings, water colors and sculpture for World's Fair visitors.

Art Students League, 215 W. 57th Street—July 2-19, 1940. Exhibition of members' work.

The Artist-Craftsman, 64 East 55th Street — Summer exhibition. Through Aug. 10.

Barbizon-Plaza Art Gallery — Opening July 1-Oct. 1. Thumb Box Exhibition; paintings shown will be restricted to oils.

Grand Central Art Galleries, 15 Vanderbilt Avenue — July 1 to November 7. Annual Founder's Show representing the work of artist members. July 1 to 28. Prints by leading American artists.

Grand Central Art Galleries, Fifth Avenue—July 1 to 28. Exhibition of Portraits.

Charles Morgan Gallery, 37 W. 57th Street—Exhibition of art of the children of Mexico. Through July 31.

Clay Club Gallery, 4 W. 8th Street—To July 13, 1940. Exhibition and sale of Terra Cotta Sculpture for the benefit of American Red Cross.

Midtown Galleries, 605 Madison Avenue — Retrospective exihibtion of paintings, sculpture and water colors.

Milch Galleries, 108 W. 57th Street—July 8-Sept. 28, 1940. Exhibition of paintings by early and contemporary American artists.

Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53rd Street—Exhibition of Mexican Art. Through Sept. 30.

Wage Boost Granted

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America agreed to grant a wage increase of two cents an hour to its hourly rated employees in an agreement reached July 12 with the C. I. O. Aluminum Workers Union, ending a protracted controversy in which a strike in the vital industry had been threatened.

Green Assails Madden

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—William Green, American Federation of Labor President, declared July 11 that if President Roosevelt reappointed J. Warren Madden to the National Labor Relations Board, the Federation would oppose confirmation.

Mr. Madden's five-year-term as board chairman expires Aug. 27.

"Mr. Madden has shown himself to be biased and prejudiced against the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green told reporters.

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Washington Sideglances

Good sportsmanship in a democracy—A change in address for Mr. Willkie—Barefoot golfer in Congress—Keeping the President on the ground—Where remembering is important.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Forgiveness: In the good sportsmanship of the Republican candidates defeated at Philadelphia, Representative T. V. Smith, the House philosopher, sees the epitome of democracy.

"Why, Hitler shot his dearest friend, Roehm, for less than Willkie did to Taft and Dewey, and Stalin has liquidated friends and enemies alike," said he.

Little previous: When Wendell Willkie was in Washington this week, he was presented with a large bundle of letters addressed to "Wendell Willkie, the White House." They had been delivered to headquarters of the District of Columbia Republican Committee.

Congressional hobbies: Representative Usher L. Burdick (R) of North Dakota, who has difficulty straightening out his colleagues in the House, now has a solution. He remembers them by their avocation.

Who could ever forget for instance that Representative William P. Lambertson of Kansas "likes playing golf barefooted" or that Representative Milton A. Romjue of Missouri "raises the best mules in America and names them after my colleagues"?

Other congressional pastimes: Piloting airplanes, painting, collecting canes, prosecuting, raising pigeons, mountain climbing, fiddling, bottle collecting, cooking, singing old hymns.

Flying Presidents: Secret Service men breathed more freely when they heard President Roosevelt announce he would not go to Chicago. They had been wondering if he wouldn't express a desire to fly out.

Thus far, no President has ever flown. President Harding asked to go up back in the 1920's, but his bodyguards put their foot down flatly.

With air travel much safer these days, Secret Service chiefs had about made up their minds that if President Roosevelt asked to fly to Chicago as he did in 1932, they would say, "Yes," but they're just as glad to put off the age of flying presidents just as long as possible.

Famous faces: William D. Simmons, newly appointed doorkeeper to the President, hasn't such a soft job as it may seem. Pat McKenna, his predecessor, probably knew more famous people by sight than any other person in the United States.

The doorkeeper has to be extremely careful not to let anyone in to see the President without an appointmnt, yet he can't always be stopping people to say, "Pardon me, are you the man who used to be Secretary of War in the Coolidge Administration" or "are you the President's aunt from Paris?"

Mr. Simmons has had good preparatory training for remembering "Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle" as a Secret Service man for 15 years.

In the Forefront at Chicago

Rayhuff-Richter; © Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Elizabeth Conkey
Chicago's Official Hostess for the Democratic Convention.

Representative Mary Norton
Dean of Congresswomen, head of Women's Advisory Platform Committee.

Mrs. Dorothy McAllister
Director of the Women's Division of the Democratic Party.

Use Is Sought For Land Held As Tax Liens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 — A 10-point program for tax-abandoned land, including the proposal that all large cities set up a public real estate office, was advanced here at the National Conference on Planning by Harold S. Buttenheim, Editor of the American City Magazine.

Items of the program follow:

1. In New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Arkansas in 1939 legislation was passed for more simple, speedy, and less-costly methods for the public to acquire tax-abandoned land and for planning its future use for the public interest. In California similar legislation was passed in 1940.

2. Need for more careful study by public officials of whether tax-delinquent land ought to be resold or retained permanently in public ownership. Numerous instances are cited in the report in which such land, often submarginal, is habitually thrown back for public sale, a costly and time-consuming process.

3. Major activity of planning boards should be charting best potential use of tax-abandoned land before it is disposed of.

4. Questions to be considered on such land: is resale price too low; will dumping of land on market depress other real estate values in city or county; will property remain tax-producing or is it likely to become delinquent again?

5. Comprehensive program includes not only what to do with tax-abandoned land but how to prevent other property from becoming delinquent. This should control subdivisions and prohibit sale of land in a new subdivision unless the cost of installing utilities, paving, curbing, and sidewalk had been paid by the platter.

6. Restudy of real-estate taxation needed, resulting probably in graded tax plan of lower rates on improvements thus encouraging new building and modernization instead of penalizing property owners who make such improvements. Monthly or quarterly payment of taxes recommended.

7. Need to rebuild cities in order to counter the extensive flight to suburbs involves larger parks and playgrounds; more off-street parking; wider streets; demolition and replanning of slums.

8. Establishment in every large city of public real estate office, which should have power to sell land for private use for cash or credit, and to exchange tax-forfeited land for privately-owned land.

9. Laws of many states need amendment, not only to safeguard the public interest in delinquent land, but to prevent hardships now often resulting to private owners, temporarily embarrassed financially who suffer unjust losses at the hands of speculators in tax liens.

10. Much more thorough study of entire problem needed. Joint committee of four planning organizations proposed to study problem and make recommendations to state and local planning boards.

WPA Defense Work Since 1935 Proves of Vital Importance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Federal, state and local governments have invested $346,689,000 in national defense through the WPA since July, 1935, according to a summary published by Col. Francis C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner.

Barracks, airports, armories, garages, utilities and other defense facilities provided for this country by men who otherwise would have been idle now emerge as an important foundation for the intense period of training and material preparation ahead, the WPA chief said.

Estimating that 100,000 WPA workers were employed on projects of a national defense nature in June, Colonel Harrington predicted five or six times that number would be at work on such jobs by fall.

The Colonel estimated that in its five years of existence the WPA had built or improved 12,000 military and naval buildings and 500 airplane landing fields. He did not include in his summary the 500,000,000 miles of roads and streets built or repaired and hundreds of public buildings that would be of importance in time of national emergency.

A major item in the WPA defense building program has been the construction of 222 new armories and 36 additions and the reconstruction or improvement of 356, in most instances under the sponsorship of National Guard organizations.

Buildings constructed or improved for the armed forces include 141 new garages and 533 improved or enlarged; 146 new storage buildings and 1,523 improved or enlarged; 35 new administration buildings and 231 improved or enlarged; and six new hospitals and 135 improved or enlarged. Other new buildings numbering 1,084 include barracks, quarters, mess halls, kitchens and barns. In addition, 6,198 were improved or enlarged.

The WPA airport and airways program has constructed for the War and Navy Departments, Coast Guard and National Guard 14 landing fields, additions to five and improvements to 30. The runways constructed total more than 40 miles in length. WPA has also built 90 buildings, including hangars, improved 479 and made additions to 23. It has provided boundary lights and airway markers in large numbers.

These airport facilities are in addition to a far greater number made available by WPA on state and local government sites throughout the Nation, all of them of value in a time of emergency. This group includes 171 new landing fields, 274 improved and 41 enlarged; and the construction or reconstruction of 10 seaplane bases.

New hangars numbering 150 are included among the 317 new buildings and 93 hangars are among the 212 buildings improved or enlarged on sites other than military and naval. Along the airways of the Nation WPA has provided 9,733 new and 1,859 improved markers, 66 new beacons and 14 repaired. Sixty-six landing areas have been floodlighted.

Aviation Industry Fights Against Boom Then Slump

By the Associated Press

The aviation industry, tooling to turn out an ever-increasing number of airplanes for defense and commerce, still is waiting for "full speed ahead" orders from Washington, industry leaders declared.

Spokesmen for the industry envisioned further delay in drawing up contracts. They declared care must be taken to avoid "milking" aviation companies financially and leaving them "dry" at the end of a few years of defense effort.

While America's capacity for turning out airplanes has doubled in the past year, Army engineers say that there should be no talk of "mass production" in aviation.

"We are hoping for machine production to replace hand production in aviation," one officer said, "but certainly not for mass production."

"Would you expect mass production of automobiles if the industry planned to turn out less than 50,000 cars—and those of 10 or 12 different models."

President Roosevelt has set 50,000 planes as the ultimate goal of the American air defense effort.

The spokesman of the aviation industry laid the blame for delay, not on the Army and Navy, but on the Congress, which they declared had taken almost six weeks to put into law President Roosevelt's latest emergency defense proposals.

Nub of the contract problem, they declared, is the 7 per cent limitation on profits imposed by Congress in a bill intended to speed up defense works.

While Congressmen defended the limitation as a necessary guarantee against "war millionaires," industry spokesmen declared it made necessary careful study of "amortization" schedules in all contracts.

"Amortization," means the gradual writing-off, in the price of planes, of the capital investment necessary to expand plants to meet the needs of national defense.

Aviation leaders are looking ahead to the time when the sudden boom of defense orders—both at home and abroad—will collapse. They recalled that some aviation companies "went under" financially when plane orders stopped short after the World War.

To assure their stockholders against losses on the costly expansion of plant and tooling of machines for the defense effort, they declared, the cost of the plants must be provided for.

One official of an aeronautical trade group said the 7 per cent limit on profits—unless carefully handled—might stifle research and experiment, which he termed basic necessities for he continued progress of American aviation.

Airplane engineers and government officials alike are hopeful that bulk orders in the new defense drive will make a change from "hand-sewed" planes to "machine-sewed" planes in many plants. This would speed up the country's plane production.

Wide use of machines to do the jobs now done by hand requires an order for at least 300 planes of a single type from a single manufacturer. A smaller order will not pay the cost of installing machines and tooling for the job. First "machine job" for the Army was a 300-plane order completed this year.

Every time a model is changed, or an order for pursuit ships is followed by an order for reconnaissance planes (for instance) the machines must be re-tooled at considerable expense, it was explained.

American aviation experts are not willing, either to "freeze" present models and limit themselves to known gadgets. At the rate of aeronautic progress, a military airplane model often is obsolete within a year or so after production.

These are the problems which government and industry are seeking to work out together. Both are confident that the job can be done successfully, despite many expressions of impatience with the delays which have occurred.

Col. John H. Jouett, President of Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, has indicated the size of the task by citing that only 48,000 airplanes had been built in America since 1903.

A national survey shows that, while many major airplane companies are working two and three shifts in all available plant-space, several companies are not yet at "full speed ahead."

In Los Angeles, a major center of aircraft production, manufacturers voiced agreement that production cannot be brought to maximum capacity until Army orders start moving. The orders will come principally from monies voted by Congress. They expressed concern, too, over the supply of engines and parts.

Edison Group Certified

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees was certified yesterday by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole collective bargaining agency designated and selected by a majority of the Consolidated Edison System's 30,000 employees. It was chosen over the Amalgamated Utility Workers, a Congress of Industrial Organizations union.

Tiny Arkansas Town Is Proud Of Its Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONSDALE, Ark.—This sylvan village in the foothills of the Ozarks is trying an experiment in better living. Only 200 persons live at Lonsdale and the business houses of the town number less than a dozen, but it is incorporated and has a thriving Business Men's Club.

It is perhaps the only village of its size in Arkansas with a sewer system and running water available to every house. The Women's Garden Club of the community recently won State recognition with its floral exhibits. But the crowning achievement of the town is the construction of a $35,000 community building sponsored by John G. Lonsdale, Jr. More than 20,000 people came to Lonsdale recently to attend the dedication of this building.

Lonsdale's community center, called the Colony House, is known as an all-State non-aicoholic recreational center. It is 85 feet wide and 130 feet long, built of hollow tile with walls a foot thick. It is air conditioned and heated with a plant costing $4,000.

The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,500. In it will be held basketball and tennis games, boxing and wrestling matches, community singing, dancing, civic programs and motion pictures; $4,500 was paid for the motion picture and sound equipment. The stage is large enough for theatrical productions. It has an opening 24 feet long and 20 feet deep. A large red velour curtain is automatically operated by pushing a button. The stage is boxed in on each side with satin curtains.

John G. Lonsdale, Sr., an early settler in this section of Arkansas, chose this valley for his home and for him the little town was named. He became one of the State's leaders in banking and railroad circles but in recent years his business has kept him in St. Louis.

His son, John G., Jr., a few weeks after his graduation from college, approached Gov. Carl E. Bailey on the subject of advertising Arkansas. The Governor appointed him the State's "Good Will Ambassador." The elder Mr Lonsdale had a special car built for his son. Loading it with Arkansas literature, John, Jr., visited the Governors of all 48 States, lectured in schools, universities and service institutions, telling the story of the beauty and opportunity to be found in his native State.

Returning to Lonsdale to make his home on the old family homestead, the younger Mr. Lonsdale was elected President of the Business Men's Club and began taking an active part in community affairs. He invested $5,000 in a herd of pure-bred Hereford cattle in order to improve the breeding stock of the community. Through his efforts, the town's sewer system was built and water works installed. He promoted the building of the Colony House as a tribute to his father, and to foster wholesome récreation in his State and community.

Unexpected Income Aids Georgia Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The unexpected income available to the State Treasury at the beginning of its fiscal year will make possible the expenditure of nearly $900,000 for the relief of the aged, blind, and other needy persons during coming months.

The situation arose because $2,700,000 in income taxes came in at the end of the fiscal year, too late to be applied to current budgets. Then the General Fund revenue available for proration to appropriations was better than had been anticipated, making some $292,000 available to the Welfare Department. This represents also an increase of 15 per cent in revenue for all State agencies for use in the coming fiscal year.

Another advantage of the unexpected revenue is that it will enable repayment to the Highway Department of some $1,454,000 previously borrowed to apply on appropriations.

Democratic Women Are Active In Convention's Vital Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 13—Today, 20 years after the granting of women's suffrage, the quest for political equality is still a major issue before women delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Feminine activity at the Convention began in earnest today with the first meeting of the women's Advisory Platform Committee, headed by Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, dean of women in Congress.

So successful was the Democratic women's first advisory committee at Philadlephia four years ago, that they decided to have another, notwithstanding the fact that they are eagerly expecting equal representation with men on the Platform Committee for the first time this year.

A recommendation that the convention vote to enlarge its Platform Committee to provide equal representation for men and women was adopted by the Democratic National Committee last February.

The 18 members of the Platform Advisory Committee, which is expected to present recommended planks on social welfare, women's rights, and international affairs, are, in addition to Mrs. Norton: Representative Caroline O'Day of New York; Miss Josephine Roche of Colorado; Mrs. James H. Wolfe of Utah; former Representative Nan Wood Honeyman of Oregon; Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach of New York; Miss Josephine Schain of New York; Mrs. Judson H. Collier of Texas; Mrs. Charles W. Tillett of North Carolina; Mrs. Carleton H. Palmer of Connecticut; Mrs. Albert Thomas of Alabama; Mrs. Thomas E. Workman of Los Angeles; Mrs. David Terry of Arkansas; Mrs. William H. Good of New York; Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark of Kansas; Mrs. Verda Barnes of Idaho; Mrs. David Tucker Brown of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Marguerite Hertz of Ohio.

Have Important Part

Women from all over the country will take their part in selecting the party nominee as well as recommending what shall go into the platform. Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, Director of the Democratic Women's Division, estimates that approximately 500 will attend the Convention as delegates and alternates, compared with the Republicans' 300 women at Philadelphia. The figures are not comparable, however, because many of the Democratic women will be entitled to only a fraction of a vote. Four years ago Democratic women delegates and alternates numbered around 520.

Women have occasionally served on the platform committee in the past, points out Mrs. McAllister. But she insists they have never had a voice comensurate with their part in elections. They cast more than half the vote in some States, she says. Should they not, then, have an equal share in drafting the program?

Democratic women are extremely hopeful that their request will be granted. They are not sitting around idly waiting for the change to be made in order to present their views, however. Representatives of women's organizations are already busy making their requests to the Resolutions Committee, hopeful that they will have as much success as they did at the Republican Convention, if not more. Chief of these requests are the League of Women Voters' appeal for planks indorsing the merit system in government and for scientific tariff making; the National Woman's Party's long-standing demand for an "equal rights amendment"; and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's plea for a plank which will safeguard the right of married women to work. The League of Women Voters is publicizing its appeal with a breakfast Monday morning in honor of women delegates to the convention.

Definite Gains Made

Women have made definite gains in some state delegations this year. One State—Utah—is sending more women than men. Nine of its 16 delegates are women.

Florida has 50-50 representation on its convention delegation. Michigan has 50-50 representation among its delegates-at-large. Large gains for women have also been reported in the Maine, North Carolina, Idaho and Wyoming delegations.

One of the busiest women at the convention is Mrs. Elizabeth Conkey, Chicago's official hostess. Mrs. Conkey is National Committeewoman from Illinois and a Commissioner of Cook County. Other women who have worked on advance convention arrangements are Miss Helen Hanson of Maine; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lyon Childress of Tennessee; Mrs. Mildred Rees Jaster of Ohio; and Mrs. Lucretia del Valle Grady of California.

New York Women Form Group Like the Men's 'Forty-Plus'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Women more than 35 years of age who have held executive positions in the professions, industry and business, have organized under the aegis of the Executive Woman's Association of No. 17 East Forty-second Street here, to overcome resistance to age limits as they apply to employment of women in responsible positions, and to find suitable jobs for its members.

Modeled on the pattern of the Forty-Plus Club for men, members of the Association, a non-profit organization, work in behalf of the entire membership, seeking to market their services and abilities through the organized efforts.

"The Executive Woman's Association believes firmly in the merit system," Mrs. Bessie Q. Mott, founder of the movement, which is sponsored by the Soroptimist Club of New York. "In fact, if the merit system were more universally used, most of our women would still be gainfully employed.

"We would like to make it very plain that our women have no desire to take a position away from anyone. We do not want to enter into competition with other age groups. Our qualifications do not fit us to do it, and it is not in accord with the spirit of our organization. We maintain that our women are just as able as any workers in the market. They have the added advantage of a mature viewpoint, experience, steadiness, genuine appreciation of the opportunity to work. They do not have the qualities of youth, and they are in no way in competition with youth. They are only fighting in the best way they can figure out for an equal opportunity at work for which they are fitted and the chance to make jobs for themselves when they can figure out an angle that may have been overlooked by those employing labor."

Stressing that there was no charge either to the employer or to members of the club for employment services rendered, Mrs. Mott said the Association kept its personnel actively engaged in working out its own problems.

"For instance, the marketing committee calls upon potential employers and searches out possibilities for employment," she continued. "Other groups are assigned specific duties for the proper functioning of our organization.

"We are prepared to suggest women who meet specific requirements for various executive positions. These women have been approved by our executive committee and are of the highest type. They can adapt themselves to any organization."

American Economic 'Pool' Faces Opposition in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chilean opposition to the economic cartel suggestion has sharpened as the date for the Havana meeting of American Foreign Ministers comes nearer. The criticism advanced so far here, added to that of neighbors, would make its adoption appear doubtful.

The principal objection is that South America, as a raw material producer, is a competitor of the United States for the European markets and that it is largely the ability to supply at low prices which insures its sales. In other words, it does not want equality within a cartel with a competitor which is not restricted to one exportation line.

El Mercurio, a newspaper published in this City, declared that South American countries should "march separately." It suggested that it would be better to wait until the end of this war, "as many believe it will result in a readjustment of international trade on a new basis." The practice of barter would be extended to all goldless countries, it believed.

La Hora, another Santiago newspaper, stated that old concepts of trade must be abandoned in preparing American co-operation. It did not favor any cartel idea and thought a return to free trade would be disastrous to all South American economies. It, too, suggested that revolutionary trading procedure was impending as a result of the war.

Supporters of the Popular Front Government of President Aguirre have drawn attention to the appointment of Oscar Schnake as leader of the Chilean delegation to Havana. Señor Schnake is a Socialist and was the principal organizer of the Party. He is Minister of Production. His friends suggest that he will advocate the international application of the socialistic principles of production he has championed in Chile.

There is little enthusiasm for any class of American economic union. One source envisaged the formation of similar European and Asiatic unions in reply, if the first materialized. The objection is that such a union would become the instrument of its organizer or principal unit. It is also feared that economic differences among the continental organizations would lead to political clashes.

The Chilean preference appears to be for bilateral or group pacts, where trading interests converge, worked out on a continental basis of facilities and uniform procedure, especially in transport and communications, as outlined in Pan-American conventions. There is no more disposition to abandon economic than political sovereignty.

Seats for All

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Introducing the "milkman's matinee."

A local theater announces on Saturday it will give breakfast at 6 a. m. begin its feature at 6:30 and wind it up by 7:50 in time for patrons to make 8 o'clock deadlines—all for the regular admission price.

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Conventions in Chicago

Here are the presidential and vice-presidential nominees chosen by Chicago's previous 16 national conventions:

Republican	Democratic
Abraham Lincoln Hannibal Hamlin.....1860	
	Gen. George B. McClellan George H. Pendleton.....1864
Ulysses Grant Schuyler Colfax.....1868 James A. Garfield Chester A. Arthur.....1880 James G. Blaine John A. Logan.....1884 Benjamin Harrison Levi P. Morton.....1888	
	Grover Cleveland Thomas A. Hendricks ..1884
	Grover Cleveland Adlai Stevenson.....1892 William J. Bryan Arthur Sewall.....1896
Theodore Roosevelt Charles W. Fairbanks....1904 William Howard Taft James S. Sherman.....1908 William Howard Taft James S. Sherman.....1912 Charles Evans Hughes Charles W. Fairbanks....1916 Warren Gamaliel Harding Calvin Coolidge.....1920 Herbert Hoover Charles Curtis.....1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt John Nance Garner.....1932

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The Cry of A Child

The following is an extract from a message received from Eric G. Muggeridge, our executive secretary, now in England:

"Please, please, friends in America, do not forsake these children. Our colonies are truly a sanctuary for them. Bombs can destroy property—bridges—and all material things. Tanks crush out human life, but no implement of war can shatter an ideal which is true and clean. No air raid shelter is needed for this—it can remain when all around us is but a heap of tangled ruins. And so we keep on walking, although the path is not always clear, but always on the side of the children."

The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children has established children's colonies in England. These colonies provide food, shelter and loving care for children of all nationalities now in England. No child will ever be turned away. Most of these young ones fled their homelands to escape war. Once again they must face bombardments, the terrors and hardships in a country at war.

Many thousands of children will leave England for safe shores in other lands—but—many thousands must remain. The greatest number of children to leave will be British. God speed to these young ones, and may their numbers be ever increasing, but let us not forget those who must remain. Will you help these seemingly forgotten children? You can help by "adopting" one of them. You will receive a photograph and a brief history of your Foster Child, just as soon as time permits. We hope you will correspond with your child. A Foster Parent gives more than just financial aid. Through correspondence the child soon finds out there is someone in America who really thinks about him. Needless to say the children are always eager to reply to their letters from friends in America. When a child is "adopted" we can take it into our colonies at once.

EDNA BLUE, Executive Chairman

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Famine Faces Conquered Nations; Huge War Hoard Reported in Reich

By Otto Zausmer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Famine of grave proportions in the near future faces German-occupied Europe—now territorially more than one sixth of the entire continent—if the present war continues.

With vital overseas food supplies virtually cut off from the continent, countries held by the Reich as well as those directly allied or under Germany's economic control, have been forced to rely almost entirely upon their own food-raising resources.

These resources not only would be insufficient to feed the people of these countries, but would leave more than 15,000,000 persons without any food whatever. And this figure would hold only if normal agricultural conditions prevailed.

Actually, the war and exceptionally unfavorable crop weather has forced agricultural production to the lowest figure in many years. And with the addition of France, where an acute food shortage is known to have set in already, the problem of obtaining sufficient food is even more serious.

Figures Show Conditions

German authorities have been reluctant to admit the food shortage problem, but figures published by the German Institute of Business Research in Berlin form the basis for computations showing the actual situation just before the German occupation of two thirds of France.

According to these German estimates, Germany proper raises 83 per cent of the foodstuff required by its population. As for the other European countries occupied by Germany, Austria produces 75 per cent of the food required by its population, Sudetenland 80 per cent, Bohemia 100 per cent, Poland 105 per cent, Norway 43 per cent, Denmark 103 per cent, the Netherlands 67 per cent, and Belgium 51 per cent.

From these figures it appears that under normal conditions foodstuff must necessarily be imported for the following number of people:

Country	Percentage of foodstuff lacking	Number of persons left unfed
Germany	17	11,812,620
Austria	25	1,673,750
Sudetenland	20	679,200
Bohemia-Moravia	0	0
Norway	57	1,596,000
Netherlands	33	2,374,000
Belgium	49	3,920,000
Total		22,055,507

Two Have Surplus

Only two countries occupied by Germany have food surpluses—Poland normally produces 5 per cent more than it requires and Denmark has a surplus of 3 per cent.

Thus normally there would be a food surplus for 1,100,000 persons in Poland, and for 105,000 persons in Denmark. Moreover, the Reich may draw on the agricultural reserves of the Balkans. The German Institute of Business Research credits Yugoslavia with an overproduction of food of 6 per cent for the entire population, of 9 per cent in Bulgaria, 10 per cent in Rumania, and 21 per cent in Hungary.

The Balkans, therefore, might provide food for another 4,885,000 persons. This would reduce the net deficit to 15,965,570 persons in German-occupied territory who would be without any food whatever.

Actually this deficit is computed upon the production figures attained during normal times, and does not take into account the poor crops that have been recorded both in the Balkans and in Germany, Italy, and France. Furthermore, Rumania's food supply was seriously lessened through the loss of Bessarabia to Russia, cutting Rumania's cattle supply by 70 per cent. A large amount of the oilseed, which comes from soya bean, had already been promised to Germany, but will obviously be reverted to Russia.

Italy Faces Shortage

It is not likely that Russia will allow Germany to take all of the Balkans' surplus of food, but if such were the case, there still would be a serious food shortage in Italy, which depends upon nearly one third of the Balkans' food exports.

The destruction of existing food supplies in Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium is said to reach as high as 10 or 15 per cent. Dislocation of markets, disruption of traffic connections, and flight of the farmers has further reduced the food output of those States directly affected by the war.

Added to this is the fact that Germany's fighting army needs greater food supplies than a peaceful population and therefore the tremendous war machine of the Third Reich constitutes another heavy strain on the resources of Europe.

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Sufficient food for Germany's 80,000,000 population but a possibility of famine this winter for thousands of French, Belgians, Poles, Netherlanders and Scandinavians was visualized today by international grain authorities.

Using information obtained from Europe through confidential trade channels, these sources claim that Germany stored food intensively for five years before the war began, and is alleged to have on hand sufficient reserves, which with new crops, would feed its own population for four years. Furthermore, they add, the European grain crop this year will be only about two thirds of normal requirements, due to bad weather and mobilization of farmers as soldiers, and harvests of the captured areas are more likely to go to Germany than to the civilians of those areas.

Stored Since 1934

Germany, it was said, began making food preparations in 1934. Through the ensuing years, an increasingly large amount of food was laid away—mainly in abandoned mines beyond danger of bombing damage.

Of recent years, Germany's wheat requirements have run about 15 per cent above its harvests of 170,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels annually.

Another German necessity, rye, has been produced at a rate of about 370,000,000 bushels annually, augmented by purchases from Poland.

Poland's winter wheat and rye this year will go mainly into German granaries.

Russia's newest conquest, fertile Bessarabia, cuts into Germany's grain area and soya bean—used in making fats—supply.

This is a bad year for European crops. The winter was unusually cold. Spring was rainy and floods were severe.

Floods in the Danubian delta wrecked much of Rumania's grain prospects, making Rumanians look to Bessarabia for about 50 per cent of their crop, instead of the traditional 35 per cent. Bessarabia was expected to yield around 75,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Shortage in Balkans

Ordinarily Rumania, with Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, send 80,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly to the rest of Europe. This year, said the experts, it is unlikely those nations would have more than 25,000,000 bushels above needs of their own people.

Other European nations are grain importers, with the exception of France in good crop years. Now, however, the French prospect is set at less than 200,000,000 bushels of wheat compared with France's annual requirement of more than 260,000,000 bushels.

Belgium and Holland annually eat 95,000,000 bushels of wheat and produce only 32,000,000. Norway has had to import 9,500,000 bushels, Denmark around 11,000,000.

Sweden has ample wheat on hand. Although its crop is estimated at only 18,370,000 bushels compared with last year's yield of 31,384,000, its carry-over is adjudged sufficient to see it through another year.

Switzerland, is considered prepared to withstand a siege. The little Alpine Nation has, since the World War, maintained a year's supply of grain. Much of this is sunk in huge drums far below the surface of Lake Geneva.

The Belgians were building up reserves when Germany invaded thereby presenting to the German conquerors a store of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Danes Face Difficulty

Some produce experts say they expect Norway and Denmark to suffer most because they have been dependent largely upon British demand for dairy products.

Danish cattle have been fed on imported cottonseed and linseed cakes.

Argentina suddenly has been getting calls from Spain for huge orders of wheat. Several million bushels are afloat or contracted for.

Grain men say Spain undoubtedly needs all that because of its own crop shortage. Italy's wheat crop this year has been estimated at far below its usual 260,000,000-bushel minimum requirement.

Baby Foods Needed In Southern France

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 13

Baby foods are desperately needed in Southern France, the Red Cross has been informed by one of its European representatives, who added "within two weeks malnutrition will present a pitiful situation."

A trainload of children's food, contributed by the American Red Cross, is en route from Geneva to the unoccupied part of France for distribution to needy children, Chairman Norman H. Davis announced July 10. The train is loaded with 94 tons of condensed milk, dried milk, chocolate, cheese, ham, and various baby foods and is accompanied by two Red Cross representatives.

Test Pilot Finds U. S. Plane Steady In 600 M.P.H. Dive

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—A test pilot for the British Purchasing Commission has dived an American plane at 600 miles and found it "very steady," the Commission said.

The pilot reported the wing flutter which has appeared in similar tests on other planes was absent. He claimed it was superior to any German plane now in use.

The plane, on which tests recently were made in this country is a modified form of pursuit plane. Production on the newest model is just getting under way.

Addition of 100 employees to the staff of the Commission was also announced, thus bringing the personnel to 600. More office space has been obtained in an effort to speed dispatch of purchases to the highest possible rate.

W. L. Smith of the Western Electric Company, under whose supervision the plane-purchasing program of the Commission was developed, has returned to his company, the Commission added.

Concrete Barges Take Shape

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is reinforcing its merchant fleet with concrete.

The first few of what is expected to be a long line of concrete ships are already building. They are barges ordered by the Admiralty, capable of carrying up to 1,000 tons of cargo.

The barges are in the nature of an experiment, but experience suggests that the experiments should prove successful. Building of larger sea-going ships in reinforced concrete is anticipated.

Towards the end of the World War, concrete ships were put into service even on ocean routes. Some plied regularly between Britain and America. Since that time the technique of using reinforced concrete in engineering works has made considerable advances and consequently experts believe 1940's concrete ships will prove easier and cheaper to build than they were two decades ago, besides being superior in quality and strength.

The weight to strength ratio of concrete is considerably less economical than that of steel, and consequently some of the advantages accruing from the cheapness of concrete are lost, since more material has to be used. All the same, experts declare concrete ships can be built at between 20 to 35 per cent less cost than similar steel ones.

Concrete appears to be eminently suitable for the building of barges which ply in calm waters. But, although owners of former cement sea-going ships declare them easier to maintain than steel vessels, it is stated by many experts that large concrete ships could not be expected to have such a long life as their metal counterparts, since concrete does not withstand vibration as easily as steel.

Admiralty tests are expected to show whether the advances of research when applied to the design of sea-going concrete vessels will enable them to last long enough to be an economic proposition.

Match Consumption

The United States consumes 800,000,000 matches daily or about 300,000,000,000 a year.

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English Lads Help on Farms

'Army' of Boys Follows Women's Footsteps

Y. M. C. A. has recruited about 2,000 urban boys to do their bit on farms during wartime. These youngsters are shown learning how to be foster "mothers" to baby lambs by feeding them from a bottle, sometimes a necessity on farms. The view is at Flint Hall Farm, Hambledon.

England Mobilizes 'Land Boys' As Women's Farm Army Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There is great activity down on the farms these days.

Warnings such as that of Minister of Agriculture R. S. Hudson recently that food production must be increased in the next year lest millions go hungry have heightened the importance of the home food production program.

And in the wake of such warnings, farmers are putting on traveling shows to gain more recruits for their land armies, and the government is daily seeking new measures to push production.

One of the latest plans is one to mobilize a great army of "land boys."

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Labor are collaborating in organizing the plan, and they are greatly assisted by the Young Men's Christian Association. Boys are selected from "public" secondary, and elementary schools. The ages are from 14 to 17. Opinion down on the farms is that it is best to mix boys from various types of schools so that class distinctions are excluded.

The first boys' units are already busy. They are the urban lads which the Y. M. C. A. has successfully recruited. The Association counts the total boys, trained and placed to date at 2,000. About 100 more boys are at present training at three training centers. The scheme works very simply. The recruiting officers of the Y. M. C. A. act in close co-operation with the schools and the juvenile sections of the Ministry of Labor Employment Exchanges. Any boy between the ages of 14 and 18 "of good character and sound physique" is eligible for enlistment. The Ministry of Labor gives valuable support to the scheme by giving a grant-in-aid up to about 50 per cent of the cost of training and maintaining all boys drawn from depressed industrial areas. Thus it has been the young men from Liverpool or Durham who have been first to benefit from the scheme.

The period of training averages approximately 10 weeks, but the lads remain under the care of the Association for 15 months after their first placement. The cost of the plan to the Association is surprisingly small. The average cost of transporting a boy from his home to the training center, of maintaining and training him for 10 weeks, providing him with a suitable outfit of clothes, placing him in employment and maintaining the after-care, comes to not more than £25.

It has been proved that only a short training period is necessary to turn young enthusiasts, most of whom have never had connection with farm work before, into efficient helpers for farmers.

If the mobilization of town youth continues as successfully as it has begun, it is to be hoped that the experience of these thousands of boys in the country will help to counteract the "drift from the land" and make a valuable contribution toward meeting the needs of British agriculture when peace returns.

Lack of English Convoy Ships Halts Evacuation of Children

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—The "postponement" of the scheduled removal of British children to the Dominions and the United States was formally announced last night by the Ministry of Information. The reason given was that not enough warships were available to act in convoys.

[Some time ago suggestions were heard in the House of Commons that the United States should provide the necessary escort.]

The announcement said that "while there is ample shipping available for the transport of these children, owing to the great demand now made on the Admiralty there are not sufficient naval vessels available for the duties of convoy.

"In view of the fate of the Arandora Star (a British prison ship torpedoed by the Germans with the loss of more than 1,000 German and Italian lives) the Government are unable to take the responsibility of sending shiploads of children away from the country without convoy.

"It has therefore been regretfully decided that the operation of the Government scheme must be postponed for the present.

"Children sent apart from the Government scheme will be allowed to leave either at their parents' risk or at the risk of the voluntary associations which have arranged for their transport."

[Only today, two vessels brought to Halifax, Canada, nearly 2,000 British children who had been sent away under private sponsorship. A third ship bearing additional children was nearing the same port].

U. S. Aid Continues

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Marshall Field, Chairman of the National Child Refugee Committee, announced last night that the organization would continue to function, despite an announcement from London that the scheduled removal of children from England to this continent had been "postponed."

Mr. Field said that "postponement is not abandonment" and that the Committee would be "kept intact so that it may be available for any further change or emergency which may arise." He added that a number of children would still arrive through ordinary channels and that all efforts would be made to make this number as large as possible.

J. Roland Robinson, official representative of the British Overseas Reception Committee, with which the Field organization has been co-operating, expressed his disappointment over the London announcement, "particularly as I understand that at this moment all the technical difficulties in the way of the admission of the children to this country have been removed. I trust the postponement will be a very short one."

British Plan Post-War Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Local Industrial Development Boards are to assist the Ministry of Labor in a national scheme to plan the development of industry and control its location when peace returns. This was disclosed when the North-East Development Board, formed in 1934 to revive industry in the depressed northeast districts of England, wound up its work on account of the war.

Although the Board is to discontinue its activities, it is not to vanish. A nucleus staff has been organized on a voluntary basis so that when hostilities cease the Board can come into being once more without delay. When it does, its role will have altered considerably. It is, under present plans, to be one of a number of local organizations assisting in a general industrial planning scheme. Sunderland and Teeside Boards are also to maintain a nucleus of members with a similar aim in view.

Lord Ridley, chairman of the North-East Board, declares that, while it is understandable that the activities of the Board should be dispensed with at present, it would be vital in the future.

"The post-war situation may well resemble that after the last war," Lord Ridley points out, "and that was a time when this sort of organization was badly needed."

The North-East Board, before its dissolution, had already taken the initiative towards the planning of industry, in this action going some way beyond its original "terms of reference" for the stimulation of industrial enterprise.

Shifting of Rumania to Nazis Hits U. S. $163,000,000 Stake

BUCHAREST, July 13 (AP)—America's $163,000,000 stake in Rumania is held likely to be affected sharply by the sudden transformation of King Carol's monarchy into a totalitarian state.

Since Rumania renounced British-French connections, and showed signs of giving in completely to Axis pressure, the American Colony here has expressed deep concern over what will happen to $36,000,000 in United States investments and $127,000,000 in United States loans.

Most of this second figure—$122,000,000—is a world war loan, principal and interest.

Although Bucharest and New York are some 4,500 miles apart, many ties link Rumania and the United States.

Most Rumanian automobiles come from America; each time a Rumanian makes a telephone call he rings up a cash dividend for an American stockholder; one of the largest oil companies is American-owned; most of Rumania's movies are turned out in Hollywood; and shops until recently were full of American magazines, cosmetics and gadgets.

War in the Mediterranean already has ended an exchange of goods in which $5,000,000 in American manufactures were sold annually to Rumania, which in turn shipped back about $2,000,000 worth of raw materials. Commercial men see little possibility of this trade returning, for under Nazi domination Rumania would get automobiles, face powder and can openers from the Reich.

The possibility that Rumania's foreign trade in the future will be done on a clearing basis under Berlin's domination immediately raises the question of how American owners of stock in Rumania corporations will receive their dividends. In the past it was possible to pay these dividends because of Rumania's favorable trade balance with free exchange countries such as Britain and France.

Under the continental economic system which diplomats expect will follow the war, all trade would be done by clearing and all dividends would be paid only in marks or lei (the Rumanian monetary unit), which probably could not be exported to the United States either as goods or in gold.

There are further complications in the recent decree prohibiting the sale of stock in Rumanian oil corporations without Government permission.

However, American oilmen are hopeful that leniency will be shown United States interests in the application of this law. United States oil investments here total $26,000,000.

Rumania's debts to the United States include $122,000,000 in interest and principal on its World War loan, $3,500,000 unpaid interest and principal on its 1929 loan, and $1,500,000 on a 1922 loan.

The entire Rumanian telephone system is American-owned and managed, with more than $8,000,000 of United States savings invested there and another $1,000,000 in a subsidiary manufacturing company.

Other United States interests, several of which made profits sufficiently large to redeem their investments, are:

The Ford Motor Company of Rumania, with $400,000 in capital, owned by a Luxemburg holding company which in turn is owned by Ford of Great Britain, which is said to be 60 per cent American-financed; International Harvester, with about $150,000 in American capital tied up in equipment: miscellaneous engineering firms, with combined investments of $1,000,000, largely in oil-well machinery.

France's 'Pertinax' Arrives at Halifax

HALIFAX, Canada (AP)—André Geraud, French journalist who writes under the name "Pertinax," arrived July 12 aboard a vessel which brought thousands of refugee children from England. Also aboard was André Maurois, French author.

M. Geraud expressed surprise when informed that authorities of the new French Government at Vichy had ordered his arrest on charges of spreading false information. "I don't see what information they allude to," he said.

M. Maurois will deliver the Lowell Lectures at Harvard University in the fall.

British Issue Denial Of German Ship Claims

By the Associated Press

Charges by London of fourfold exaggeration in Nazi claims of damage to British merchant shipping, and continued air-naval dueling in the Mediterranean, today featured a period of comparative lull in war operations.

Details:

British denial: An authoritative British source declared that the figure of 4,329,213 tons of British shipping Germany claimed it had sunk since the beginning of the war actually was more than four times the total British losses up to July 1.

This source said Germany had lost about 877,000 tons of merchant shipping and Italy about 244,000 tons—captured, scuttled, or sunk—more than the total British losses since the outbreak of the war.

The British Admiralty announced that the British patrol yacht Warrior Second was sunk by an enemy bombing attack in the English channel Thursday with all of the crew except one seaman landed safely.

The crew of the torpedoed Liverpool tanker Athellaird, 8,999 tons, said in Dublin believed they had sunk one of two U-boats which had attacked them.

Thomas Ford, Irish sailor, said that when the ship was struck by a torpedo, the captain ordered his gun crew to open fire and "we believe we scored a direct hit on one of the submarines."

Part of the crew arrived in Ireland July 11, having rowed about 400 miles, to within sight of the coast before being picked up.

Battle of Mediterranean: Italian bombing planes, continuing to pursue British warships which were engaged in the naval battle of July 8, scored hits on a battleship and at least two cruisers, the Italian High Command reported.

The communiqué announced Italian forces had occupied a British fortified village near Moyale on the Kenya frontier with Ethiopia, after a siege lasting several days.

[British comment on these reports was not immediately available.]

The Italian High Command also reported loss of an Italian destroyer "as the result of enemy bombardment," but said the crew was saved. Two of four British pursuit planes were reported shot down in a fight with Italians on a reconnaissance flight over the British Mediterranean naval base of Malta.

In the air: The Air Ministry announced that 11 Nazi raiders had been downed in the last 24 hours, bringing the week's "bag" to 72 and the total shot down since the first daily widespread raids on England June 18 to 109. Two British planes were reported missing in the last phase of the war in the air.

British authorities, summing up the results of daily German air raids during the past week, said that casualties were few and that Nazi attempts to blockade Britain by air attacks on ports and shipping had so far failed.

The British air force, meanwhile, was reported continuing its assaults on German munitions works, airdromes, and other objectives. The Air Ministry announced the loss of three planes in the latest of these raids.

Wanted—Motorcycles: In London, the War Office appealed yesterday to private owners for "several thousands" of motorcycles and 500 motorcycles with sidecars "immediately," presumably to assure military communications in the event ordinary communication lines are cut by a German invasion.

Sir John Andersan, Home Secretary, banned aliens from employment in any defense area, in munitions industries, in gas, water, electric, and transport enterprises and in welfare organizations associated with the fighting forces.

Finnish ship sunk: The Finnish radio announced that the Finnish freighter Petsamo, 4,596 tons, had been sunk off the Irish Coast and that the master and crew of 33 were landed at Cork. Nothing was said as to the nature of the sinking.

Americans in China Not Keen On Visit of U. S. Trade Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Far East Americans in China look with a measure of skepticism upon the current Far East visit of an American Economic Mission which has just come out to Yokohama aboard the new Japanese liner Nitta Maru for a tour of Japan, Manchukuo, and China—this last meaning, it is believed, the Japanese-occupied portions of China.

The group is headed by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, World War commander of the New York National Guard Division, and it is said to be sponsored by both Japanese and American business interests. No comment reflects upon its intentions or upon the highly respected personnel, but in the light of experience it is presumed that the hospitable Japanese will do all they can to make the visit a "personally conducted tour" rather than the fact-finding trip undoubtedly planned by those taking part.

Japanese hopes for improvement of trade relations between Japan and the United States find no opposition among Americans resident in China so long as America's traditional Far Eastern policy is kept well in focus.

Not Much Like Open Door

But it is pointed out that all Japanese thinking nowadays seems to be based on a "New Order in East Asia" complex which puts Japanese supremacy in almost all Asiatic affairs well ahead of the maintenance of anything even remotely resembling an Open Door.

Recent utterances by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan concerning the desirability of a new trade treaty between Japan and the United States, as a means of freeing the U. S. Navy from responsibilities in the Pacific, have been eagerly picked up by many Japanese as indicating a weakening of the American attitude because of the crisis in Europe.

The coming of a trade mission, however unofficial, fits into this interpretation and is giving rise to hopes which basically depend upon belief that Uncle Sam will change his Far East policy fundamentally.

That the State Department has done nothing to support such notions is largely overlooked, perhaps on the thesis of "realism" and a belief that America cannot stand alone while Britain indulges in such successive conciliatory gestures as the Craigie-Arita formula of last summer, the surrender of the Chinese suspects at Tientsin, and the recent agreement on Tientsin policing and disposal of the Chinese silver held by the British there.

Of course there are political aspects in the current of Tokyo talk on American relations. The Abe Cabinet went down because it could not improve international support of Japan while at the same time it failed to carry out promises to terminate the "China incident."

Must Keep Pig by Tail

It now appears that most Japanese are reconciled in degree to at least a temporary carrying-on in China, while the Army renews its efforts to convince the "free" China Government of the error of its ways, but the Yonai Government which went into office Jan. 16 was committed to a rather liberal attitude on America and there is such increasing realization of America's vital role in Japanese economics that it is difficult to believe there can be any serious attack on this position on the part of any government or political party.

The European war has driven home to Japanese businessmen and industrialists, more strongly than ever before, that Japan has a special position not only toward China—as so frequently advertised—but toward America as well. This amounts to vulnerability, as has been keenly realized since the termination of the American trade treaty last January.

Many resent such a situation but they are helpless, and rendered more so. At the same time, America's preoccupation with the European scene has emphasized that the United States is not dependent upon Japan either as buyer or seller. Nylon and similar fabricated products may even go a long way toward eliminating the silk trade.

Yet in all this, there has been a stubborn reluctance on Japan's part to recognize the facts of America's Far East policy particularly with reference to China.

Both Sides Claim Victory in Recent Mexican Election

MEXICO, D. F., July 13 (AP)—The Mexican Revolutionary Party, administration political organization, announced last night that complete returns from Sunday's presidential election gave its candidate, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, a majority of 2,136,625 votes. The Party said he had received 2,265,199 votes, while the leading independent candidate, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, a Conservative, had received only 128,574.

Gen. Almazan's followers, who conducted their own count, have made no figures public, but they have claimed an overwhelming victory.

Gen. Rafael Sanchez Tapia, leader of the Center, was credited with 14,046 votes.

Official announcement of the outcome is not expected until September when the returns are presented to Congress for approval.

Greek Ship Blows Up

ASTORIA, Ore., July 13 (AP)—Twenty-one officers and men of the Greek Freighter Helenic Skipper reached shore late yesterday with the information their 1,548-ton, 45-year-old vessel caught fire 130 miles at sea and blew up.

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Pétain Names Laval As Next Chief of State

VICHY, France, July 13 (AP) — Pierre Laval, one of France's leading advocates of appeasement for dictators, became the key man of the new French authoritarian Government today with his designation as eventual Chief of State in succession to Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain.

Marshal Pétain chose former Premier Laval as "Vice-President of the Council of Ministers" in a Cabinet of 12 men, including himself as its head. His decree used the word "we" in the manner of royal pronouncements.

The "Hero of Verdun," in a decree for publication in the Official Journal, set up the succession especially by ordering that in the event he is "impeded" from exercising the functions of Chief of State before the Nation ratifies the new constitution, M. Laval "will assume them in full right."

In case M. Laval for any reason cannot assume the office, the new chief is to be chosen by a majority—seven votes—of the Council.

Guarantee Sought

Although Marshal Pétain had planned to set up headquarters in German-occupied Versailles, a communiqué said the Government would not be moved to the Paris region unless he "obtains all necessary guarantees assuring its complete independence."

[A delayed dispatch from Paris, dated July 10, said hostility had developed there in press and political quarters to the reform of the constitution under Marshal Pétain, who was termed "Dictator of France" by the newspaper La France au Travail.

"Persons responsible for the past seem hardly qualified to take care of our future," the Paris Soir declared.]

Heading the Cabinet list with M. Laval are Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Allied generalissimo, as Minister of National Defense, and Adrien Marquet as Minister of the Interior, the posts they held in Marshal Pétain's Cabinet of the former Republic. These three are expected to be Marshal Pétain's principal advisers.

The other ministers: Foreign Affairs—Paul Baudoin, retained; Finance—Yves Boutillier, retained; Justice—Raphael Alibert, former Undersecretary of State; Youth and Family — Jean Ybarnegaray; Agriculture—Pierre Caziot; Communications — Deputy François Pietri; Colonies—Senator Henry Lemery; Public Instruction—Senator Emile Mireaux.

Others to Be Named

The decree said ministers for Industry, Production, and Labor would be named later. Apparently they are not to have full Cabinet status.

Gen. Louis Colson, Chief of Staff of the Army in Republican France, was named Secretary of State for War; Admiral Jean Darlan, Secretary of State for the Navy, and General Bertrand Pugo, Secretary of State in Charge of Aviation. They were not given the full ministries which they held in the old Pétain Cabinet and will be answerable now to General Weygand.

M. Laval, has swung from one side to the other in French politics since his election to the Chamber of Deputies in 1914.

The son of a Chateldon butcher, he entered politics as a Socialist, but in later years became an extreme Rightist. He rose to the Premiership in 1931, his Government lasting a year.

In 1935, he again became Premier and negotiated a rapprochement with Italy after many years of strained relations. Before Italy moved against Ethiopia, M. Laval advocated giving Premier Mussolini what he wanted. M. Laval opposed adoption of economic sanctions voted against Italy by the League of Nations during the Ethiopian War.

M. Laval's Cabinet resigned Jan. 22, 1936, after it was deserted by Radical-Socialist ministers. He was named Vice-Premier by Marshal Pétain last June 23 in the "capitulation" cabinet.

Navy Rules Ports

GRENOBLE, France, July 13 (AP) —All French ports, harbors, and river mouths from the Seine to the Bidassoa River on the Spanish frontier, together with all ports along the Mediterranean Coast and in North Africa, were placed under authority of the French Navy today.

This was announced in a decree signed by Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain which was published in the Official Journal at Vichy.

The decree specifically mentioned the sea and river ports of Nantes and Bordeaux on the Atlantic and Rouen on the Seine. But since the Channel, Atlantic, and Bay of Biscay coastlines are part of German-occupied territory, the exact meaning of the decree was not clear.

Nazi Bands Play

PARIS, July 13 (AP)—The German Army has begun serenading Parisians in an effort to restore some of the gayety to one-time "Gay Paree."

Military bands massed under the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde facing the Hotel Crillon are "oomping" operatic airs for crowds gathered in the square.

Pegging Franc

GRENOBLE, France, July 13 (AP)—The Pétain Government has decided to detach the French franc from the pound sterling and peg it to the American dollar, the newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois stated today in a dispatch from Vichy.

The dispatch said the Government had not yet announced the rate to the dollar, but the franc, which formerly was 176⅝ to the pound, now may be set at 43.30 to the dollar.

"The strength of the Government and the confidence of Frenchmen in it will give the franc its true value, which will be mainly determined by the Nation's working capacity," the dispatch said.

The franc thus will become a strictly controlled currency with the rate on the official market based on United States cents, the newspaper added, "and will represent the real economic wealth of our country."

Steps From War to Peace in France

Scene when German and French delegations met at Wiesbaden. Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, head of the Reich delegation, is at the left. Gen. Charles Huntziger, head of the French delegation, is in the group in the right foreground. He was seated opposite General von Stuelpnagel.

Wide World

General Huntziger and Leon Noel (in civilian clothes), another of the French delegates who signed the armistice for France, leaving the tent which the Germans had placed at the disposal of the French in the Forest of Compiègne where the armistice was agreed upon. Photos passed by German censor.

Bastille Day Sees France Back Under 'I Am the State' Regime

GRENOBLE, July 13 (AP)—Bastille Day, France's national holiday, anniversary of the revolutionary storming of the Bastille prison, will be marked tomorrow as a day of national mourning, according to a dispatch from Vichy to the newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois.

Special ceremonies will be given for schoolchildren, who will be instructed in the new aims of the regime of Premier Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain.

By the Associated Press

The month of July, celebrated alike in France and in the United States for the beginning of representative democracy, will have a new and saddened meaning for many Frenchmen hereafter. Like the Forest of Compiègne, symbol at once of France's greatest triumph over its ancient foe, Germany, and its crushing defeat at German hands, July goes down in French annals with dual significance.

On July 14, 1789, the Bastille was stormed, and the French Revolution began. One hundred and fifty-one years later, the Third Republic, to which that Revolution led through travail and terror, has succumbed, to be replaced by a form of government fashioned in the likeness of the totalitarian regime that conquered France. There are even stirrings of French Royalist ambition to turn the clock back—to restore the throne of Louis the XVI, and to place upon it his heir of today, the French pretender, the Duke of Guise.

It is a fantastic picture, as another Bastille Day, France's equivalent of the American Fourth of July, draws near. Aside from the pavement markers that indicate the site of the gloomy pile that long housed French state prisoners under royal displeasure, the only thing left of the Bastille is its key. And that key, presented by Lafayette to George Washington as a symbol of the beginnings of a popular government, devoted to liberty, equality and fraternity, hangs still at Mount Vernon.

It was a vastly different France that celebrated the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille last July. With tension even then running high in Europe, France invited Britain to share in the celebration, and French and British flags flew in equal numbers over Paris as both countries paraded their military might and avowed again their indissoluble unity of purpose.

Frenchmen may look back today upon that celebration a year ago and remember with sorrow the confidence that they felt in their ability to defend their freedom. The participation of colonial troops and native chieftains in last year's celebration of the Bastille Day is a grim reminder to Frenchmen today that their empire is balanced precariously upon the none too certain plans of the Axis partners.

But some Frenchmen, at least, will look forward to perhaps another Bastille Day. For the conditions under which the famous armory was taken are in many respects the same as those prevailing today. The capture of the old prison of the Monarchy by an indignant proletariat in 1789 came at a time when costly wars and misgovernment had emptied the treasury and necessitated new and heavy taxation. The King and his court, moreover, had failed to appreciate the fundamental changes in the political structure of the world that had taken place in the last century. Parliament failed to grant the demanded reforms, and to grant liberties which under the tutelage of such men as Rousseau were being discussed with increasing interest.

The Paris "rebellion" that followed was a popular reaction against the despotic rule under which France had chafed too long. In the hearts of many Frenchmen today is doubtlessly the desire to resurrect the feeling which resulted in the now famous overturn to liberty in France's capital a century and a half ago.

Great Slave Lake Miners Hit By War Against Kin in Europe

By Mildred I. Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOWKNIFE, Northwest Territories—Even in this farthest north municipality of Canada, where migratory caribou, moose, and bear edge along the settlement, mankind's ordeal finds a sort of microcosm in Yellowknife's reactions to the war. Airplanes and radio daily bring this pioneer community into instant and responsive contact with the outside world. On land, it is still an adventurous expedition to journey in winter from Yellowknife Bay to Edmonton, nearest city 700 miles to the south.

One of the hardest tasks confronting white residents is to explain the war of "civilized peoples" to the Indians. More than 100 years ago, internecine warfare between the tribes ceased. The white men, who by that time were beginning to establish many trading posts, were responsible for cessation of the fighting. They told the Indians that it was sinful and wicked to kill.

Situated on the north shore of Great Slave Lake, the settlement of Yellowknife, with the surrounding mines, has a population of less than 1,000. The people are miners, skilled workers at the various tasks connected with the extraction of gold from the riven rocks, their wives and families and many young men from the prairie farmlands who came to the newly discovered goldfield lacking skill, but strong and willing to learn. Nearly all of them have come north within the last three years.

Eastwards and north from Yellowknife lie the bleak, windswept Barren Lands. To the west, both south and north, is the heavily forested Mackenzie District and the great unknown wilderness of hills and valleys reaching back to the high mountains of British Columbia and the Yukon. Throughout the whole spreading extent of the Northwest Territories apart from the newcomers in Yellowknife, there is a population of less than 9,000 Eskimos, Indians, and whites; trappers and traders located about the widely-separated trading posts of the fur companies.

Fifteen years ago, a trip from Yellowknife Bay to Edmonton in winter would have necessitated weeks of arduous travel by dog-team, involving much planning and not without hazard. In summer the journey by water would have involved the crossing of wide stretches of exposed, shelterless open water and the navigation of swift-flowing rivers.

By Airplane

Now it is possible to breakfast late in Edmonton and to have an early supper — including fresh vegetables from California — in a restaurant in Yellowknife in the evening. Radiocasts in many languages bring news of far-off happenings in the same split second as to New York, Sydney, or Honolulu.

The mining industry, in the early-development stages of its operations, is dependent for its existence upon sources of large amounts of capital. Any mood or apprehensions, accordingly, of those occupying the seats of the mighty is communicated directly to those in control of mining operations and by them to the humblest axman cutting trail. The uneasiness and foreboding which has hung over the world during the past two years has therefore been felt in this isolated spot in the middle of the untraveled northland practically since the earliest days of its existence, when the first log buildings and tent-frames were erected in a heterogeneous cluster around the post office. Yet the invasion of Poland with the certainty that Britain and France would fight stunned the community. People wandered from store to hotel to tent, listening to radios, talking dazedly of nothing but the wild, baseless rumors which came through in the first few hours.

The Athenia was torpedoed; the brother of a woman resident was aboard and everybody suffered with her until he was reported safe. Canada declared war. The airplane offices were crowded with veterans and young men anxious to get outside, to enlist.

The Finnish-Russian conflict was followed with sad understanding, for we, in the Far North, could realize better than any others the desperate plight of those who were even slightly wounded in temperatures of 50 below zero.

Scandinavian Move

But as the winter passed and relative tranquillity came back, the settlement returned almost to normal again. The submarine warfare produced no great effect here, but the Scandinavian Blitzkrieg made a tremendous impact. For in all frontier districts in Canada are many Scandinavians, who have pioneering characteristics as a heritage from their forefathers. Carrying boyhood memories of their homelands, where the only savagery manifest was that of wind and sea, they did not seem to be able to comprehend that those peaceful, clean towns could be a scene of destruction.

With the spreading of the war to the Netherlands and the crushing of France, others have been cut off from their kindred. For in this community, separated from the outside by miles of emptiness, are people native to almost every country now involved in the conflict. Before the war, all mingled in friendship, regardless of racial origin; and even since the struggle has spread, there is a lack of interracial bitterness. But in Yellowknife, where a dozen commercial planes land and take off daily, and where military parade is unknown, there is solidarity behind the Government in whatever decisions it may take with regard to the prosecution of the war.

Just outside the settlement, however, out of sight of the motley buildings and beyond the sound of the rhythmically-thudding compressors of the mines and the drone of the motors of planes and boats on the Bay, there is the solitude of wilderness. Here, a mile or so back from the shore of the big lake, extends unexplored country broken by many lakes with crystal-clear water, teeming with trout and white fish. In midsummer, which is Northern spring, the surface of the lakes is dotted with male ducks—mallars, widgeon, and teal—whose mates are incubating eggs. Around the shores, tree-fringed with rocky headlands and sandy bays, warblers, white-crowned sparrows and other small song-birds have their nests. Trails lead between all these inland lakes, age-old game-trails followed by migratory caribou, by moose, bears and by Indian hunters, portaging their canoes from one lake to another.

The Indians, descendants of the tribe whose "yellow" knives of copper gave them their name and led to the organization of many expeditions into the Far North in search of the origin of the metal, are vague about the war. Unlike the plains Indians of the south, some of whom have a well-developed interest in affairs of national import, the Yellowknife and Dogrib Indians lead a life which differs very little from that of their forefathers, even though bows and arrows have been replaced by rifles, and blue serge trousers and gaudily-colored shirts are worn instead of garments of caribou-hide.

British Federal Union Group Wars on Hate Propaganda

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Combating hate propaganda, which it is claimed is increasing in Britain in proportion as the intensity of war grows, is chief among many difficulties with which Federal Unionists in this country are now contending.

Nevertheless the Federal Union organization, which has a membership of nearly 15,000 and which aims at uniting all free peoples under one central government as a first step toward a world state, is refusing to allow its work to be submerged in the growing national preoccupation in the battlefields.

Alternative methods of spreading the doctrine of federation are being urged by the organizers of Federal Union. With newspaper shortage curtailing publicity, and an ever-increasing majority of British becoming completely absorbed in winning the war to the exclusion of peace plans, a call has been addressed to Federal Unionists to redouble their efforts through personal contacts and private meetings.

Indictment of Peoples

A special plea is made to members to try to check hate propaganda as signified in the present tendency to drop the differentiation between Germans and Nazis, between Italians and Fascists, and to label the German and Italian peoples as willing partners in their leaders' crimes.

The difficulty is fully recognized of justifying continued insistence that ordinary Germans must not be held responsible for Nazi actions. There is no attempt to screen the fact that Federal Union members themselves, such as J. B. Priestley, the author, have reluctantly come to the conclusion that they cannot absolve the German people from the condemnation deserved by their leaders.

Mr. Priestley says that his view has changed in six months. Writing in Reynolds News recently he declared: "It is no use telling us that the German people wish to live at peace with their neighbors."

Flanders Lesson

Another Federal Unionist, formerly ardent advocate of an eventual peace with Germany which would treat that country with complete forgiveness and as equal partner in a new European order, has changed his view since his experience of German brutality in Flanders.

He said on his return to England that he honestly believed "that nothing short of a triumphal march to Berlin and a vindictive occupation will teach these Germans how to behave."

He added the opinion, however, that when the Allies eventually conquered they should not allow one single member of the armed forces to attend the peace conference. Otherwise, he contended, the peace would be lost again.

At the beginning of the war some Federal Unionists stressed the urgency of establishing the doctrine of federation "before the bombs begin to drop." Their call was largely unheeded because so many people believed "things would be different in this war" and that men entering the struggle with no hatred of the German people would reach the end with the same feeling.

Intensification Foreseen

The Federal Union organization calls Britain to stand firm against hate propaganda which, it contends, is growing swiftly and will be still further accelerated if and when bombs begin to drop heavily on the British Isles.

Decision to continue and intensify the work of persuading people to accept the federal idea was taken by a recent meeting of the Federal Union Executive. While the organizers are fully aware of the difficulties of such work at this time, they have gained considerable encouragement from the number of supporters or sympathizers with Federal Union now holding high posts in the new British Government.

The Socialist Party, which has shown sympathetic interest in the federation idea, now has important cabinet posts. In the inner war cabinet is Mr. Clement Attlee, Socialist leader, who has declared that "Europe must federate or perish."

Mr. Ernest Bevin, dynamic trade union leader who has set the wheels of Britain's armament factories whirring but whose vision stretches beyond the war to a new era in peacetime economic planning, is a recognized supporter of federation principles. Mr. Hugh Dalton, Socialist Minister of Economic Warfare, is another who has closely studied federation and discussed its problems in newspaper articles.

Air Minister Favors Plan

Liberal leader Sir Archibald Sinclair, now holding the Air Ministry portfolio, has spoken publicly in favor of federation on a number of occasions. Among the new Conservative elements lately infused into the Government is Mr. Richard Law, Financial Secretary of the War Office, who has been one of the leaders of the Federal Union movement.

Although the new Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery's adherence to a Pan-European plan for settling continental troubles sometimes brings him into conflict with federation ideas, Federal Unionists see in him a force travelling in the same direction as themselves, even if not on the identical road.

Thoughts of British leaders in their desperate struggle against the aggressors may just now be far from the peace conference table, but many of them have already shown their readiness to try new approaches, including the Federal one, in order to avoid another repetition of the consequences of Versailles.

Training of German Masses Foundation for 'Blitzkriegs'

By J. Emlyn Williams

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The swift and crushing German victories in Western Europe, while they owe much to the activity of so-called "fifth columnists," would have been impossible without Adolf Hitler having first produced the solid mass of German fighting men and machines which recently overran Flanders and France and still threaten Great Britain.

This state of things has been primarily due to the fact that Herr Hitler first turned Germany into an instrument which could be made to serve whatever ends he considered necessary. The Nazi system, as any military plan, has succeeded because of its concentration upon the special training of the young in Nazi ideals and methods.

Disregarding almost entirely the German population of fifty years and upwards except insofar as its members may have been active politically, the Nazis have concentrated upon those who were either still unborn or mere children during the World War. These have proved to be the willing recipients of the new totalitarian ideas.

Blind Obedience

The great aim has been to mold German child and youth in the new pattern, above all to make them blindly obedient to an ideal of racial patriotism to the exclusion even of the humanitarian virtues. The mobilizing of the minds and wills of all boys and girls from infancy upwards has gone on unrelentlessly since 1933.

The policy, according to a Papal Encyclical, has been to "monopolize completely the young, from their tenderest years up to manhood and womanhood, for the exclusive advantage of a party and of a regime based on an ideology which clearly resolves itself into a real, pagan worship of the state."

Here is the basis of that utter disregard for human life, that total ruthlessness overriding law and accepted standards. The acceptance by adult Germans of Nazi philosophy has been even less important than the systematic education and training of the whole of the younger generation.

Training Starts at Three

This is clearly brought out in a recent number of British Survey, a publication devoted to international understanding. Much of what it says is not new but it is important in order to appreciate clearly at this time the drastic consequences of the totalitarian policy applied to the young.

"We begin with the child when he is three years old. As soon as he begin to think, he gets a little swastika flag put in his hand; then follows the school, the Hitler Youth, the S. A. and military training. We don't let him go." In these words, Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front, emphasizes that the state machine takes over the child at a very early age and keeps him until his formative years are over, until he has passed through the ranks of the party and the army.

From six years onward, when the child begins school, time is spent between lessons and drill; even in the kindergarten his books talk of guns, trumpets and soldiers. Arithmetic and drawing are taught by examples in terms of guns, bombs, airplanes, etc. Other subjects, such as history, geography, biology and physics are all based upon racial theory, while hatred of other races, especially the Jews, runs through all instruction.

Other Propaganda

Added to this teaching in school and party organizations, the propaganda on the radio, in newspapers, and films, finds an all-too-ready response among German youth. It is not even that they have been completely won over as that the uncertainty and unrest produced by such propaganda have prepared the soil in which the only verities are apparently guns, airplanes and tanks.

It is natural that brutalization should quickly influence the young, especially since from the age of ten years drill and route-marching, as well as initiation in shooting, occupy most of his free time. All this because Hitler says, that "German youth must be as hard as steel from the Krupp factories."

German school books illustrate the thoroughness with which the Third Reich has imposed its ideals upon the young. In history, "the aim of instruction is preparation for the battle for the self-assertion of a people: that is political development. The history of the world is to be regarded from the racial point of view." Or again, "the main object remains to give the children a most vivid picture of the Führer." An example of the application of Nazi ideas to algebra is the following: "How many people can seek protection in a bombproof cellar, length 5, width 4, and height 2.25 meters? Each person needs one cubic meter per hour and they remain there for three hours."

Militarism Sole Basis

Under such a system, war and preparation for war are the basis of the whole teaching plan. "All knowledge and experience," according to the Minister of Education, "should serve the sole and supreme purpose of shooting straight to kill the enemy."

The literature of the Nazis clearly discloses that affection, kindness, and similar virtues are considered as weaknesses, while religious faith, except that of Deutschland, must be trampled upon. Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the political education of modern Germany, has declared that "the curriculum of all categories in our schools has been so far re-formed in an anti-Christian and anti-Jewish spirit that the generation which is growing up will be protected from the black swindle."

The destruction of so many of the loyalties upon which European civilization has been built up, the deliberate perversion of human impulses to the manufacture of hate—this is the negation upon which Naziism depends. Its adherents are mainly those who have been told that "there has now arisen a new authority as to what Christ and Christianity really are; this new authority is Adolf Hitler."

Outlines Duties

VICHY, France, July 12 (Delayed) (AP) — The vast powers granted Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain as France's Chief of State were thus described today in a decree in the Official Journal signed by the Marshal himself:

"The Chief of the French State has full governmental powers. He names and revokes appointments of ministers and secretaries of state, who are responsible only to him.

"He exercises legislative power in the Council of Ministers until the formation of the new assemblies—also after that formation in the case of exterior tension or grave internal crisis—by his own sole decision. In the same circumstances he can take all decisions of a budgetary or fiscal nature.

"He promulgates laws and assures their execution.

"He names all civil and military employees where the law has not provided other manner of their designation.

"He commands the armed forces. He has power to accord dispensation and amnesty.

"Foreign ambassadors and envoys are accredited to him.

"He negotiates and ratifies treaties.

"He can declare martial law in one or various sections of the territory.

"He cannot declare war save with the prior assent of the legislative assemblies."

Passenger Gain Shown By Braniff Airways

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Charles E. Beard said today that Braniff Airways had an 88.08 per cent increase in passengers carried and a 92.36 per cent increase in passenger revenues in the first six months of the year.

Revenue passengers totaled 50,142 compared with 26,660 in the same period of 1939 and passenger revenues amounted to $776,009.05 compared with $403,408.10 in the like period a year ago.

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U. S.-Canadian Tourist Trade Is Reported Reaching Normal

FORT ERIE, Ontario, July 13 (CP) — Dugald H. McIntyre, Ontario Government Tourist Director at Peace Bridge, said Canadian Government efforts to offset propaganda unfavorable to Canadian tourist business are becoming effective in the United States.

"I am receiving direct information from prominent parties who are crossing as usual that had it not been for the counter work being done by the Federal and Provincial Governments they would not have come at all," he said.

Movements of people across the International Boundary here are settling down to normal, officials said. Most Canadians approaching the border are armed with visas and United States officials are busy supplying Canadian residents of the United States with identification cards to permit them uninterrupted re-entry.

Passports Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Issuing of passports has become big business in Canada. So big, in fact, that the passport office here, quiet since the war broke out, has had to increase its staff from nine to 60, and working hours from 9 a. m. until midnight.

Since the passport regulation came into effect July 1, requiring all Canadians visiting the United States to have a passport with a visa stamped by a United States consular representative in Canada, more than 100,000 applications have been received in Ottawa. Each mail brings a steady stream of requests through tourist agencies, transportation companies and other offices.

In order to facilitate Canadians in obtaining passports within a reasonable period of time temporary offices have been opened at Windsor, Ontario, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, and St. Stephen, N. B.

A. L. Cooper, Canadian passport official in Windsor has reported that more than 1,000 passports have been issued to Windsor residents since his office was opened.

The problem facing most Canadians today, U. S. officials point out, is getting money enough to travel in the United States, now that they have their passports. The Foreign Exchange Control Board has set up a monetary restriction prohibiting Canadians from obtaining American money for pleasure and vacation trips in the United States. Protests have been filed with the State Department in Washington against Canada's monetary restrictions and it is expected that Canadian authorities will be asked to modify these restrictions.

In 1939 Canadians paid almost 10,000,000 visits to the United States for short or long periods; and they spent here about two thirds of the total collected from foreign visitors. In six months, from July to December 1939, 2,450,000 Canadians crossed by car into the United States.

Up until the new monetary ruling anyone could buy United States dollars at his bank up to the amount of $1,000 without explanation. Now that is impossible.

One Canadian explained his Government's new move as one to conserve American exchange in Canada for urgent war purposes.

Willkie Takes Firm Stand Against Hitler and Naziism

Continued from Page 1

issue and stress it strongly in the campaign.

The most distinguishing characteristic of the Republican nominee's campaign debute was his scathing references to the dictators.

Softened No Words

He softened no words. He concealed no names. He pulled no punches. He characterized spreading totalitarianism as constituting the "most ferocious assault with which America has been faced in all its long history."

In both his Denver addresses, first before the throng which assembled to greet him in front of the Colorado capitol and later at the luncheon of the Republican State Central Committee, Mr. Willkie's remarks were strongly anti-Hitler all the way. He spoke freely, extemporaneously, without notes and apparently without preparation, for he had not intended to make a statement on national affairs. He spoke in response to the evident desire of the crowd to have some message from him.

"It is," he said, "with a very deep and abiding sense of humility that I accept the leadership of the greatest cause in the history of this country—the cause of bringing unity to America, of rehabilitaing our economic life and of achieving such a national defense that no Hitler or any other totalitarian dictator may ever strike at this great, free democratic life that we have here in America.

"Our very way of life, our democratic system is at one of the testing points in our history. We are facing the most ferocious assault, physically, psychologically and ideologically, that we have faced in all our long history.

Are Indispensable

"You Republicans have called on me to lead the fight for the preservation of our way of life and the preservation of democratic processes.

"The unity of our people, the rehabilitation of our economic life and the building of an adequate defense are indispensable to the preservation of this way of life.

"Have no deception about it—have no doubt—that the rehabilitation of our national economy is as important, even more important, than a defense program. If we make our economic life vibrant and vital and have a united people, no dictator or totalitarian ruler will ever strike at this country."

Mr. Willkie began his luncheon address with a local illustration of how the spirit of private initiative is still operating at least in Denver. He read a telegram he had just received which said, "May I have the honor of writing you a life insurance policy while you are here?"

Mr. Willkie, introduced by Governor Carr as "The candidate of an unbossed convention, the greatest man we have given the people since Abraham Lincoln," paid tribute to Governor Carr and Gov. Nels Smith of Wyoming, who was also present, as having contributed greatly to his nomination, then after admitting he was under positive instructions from an opposition which he said he never overruled—a "lady of slight stature but strong determination, Mrs. Willkie"—he proceeded to deliver the address which was major in substance if not in length.

After the luncheon Mr. Willkie shook hands for at least two hours with a throng which flowed through the lobby of the Brown Palace Hotel and immediately afterward returned by plane to his vacation headquarters at Colorado Springs.

Today Mr. Willkie conferred with Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, who was one of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's preconvention campaign managers and who is now a member of his own Advisory Campaign Committee headed by Gov. Harold E. Stassen.

Summer Dance Events

The Ballet Theater will offer its second pair of performances at the Lewisohn Stadium. New York, on the evenings of July 15 and 16, when "Carnaval," "Jardin aux Lilas," and "Swan Lake," from the regular repertoire, will be given; and for the first time in America, Anton Dolin will present three dances from his "Italian Suite," to music of Cimarosa, Dolin and Nina Stroganova dancing the principal roles.

Graff Ballet in Vermont

Grace and Kurt Graff of Chicago have taken their company to a Vermont farm, near Brattleboro, for a summer of intensive technical study and rehearsal in preparation for its 1940-41 transcontinental tour. At least one performance will be staged during the summer, probably in the little outdoor theater on the grounds.

"The Grand Monarch" at Clinton

Alexander Kirkland will present Jacques Cartier in "The Grand Monarch" at the Clinton Playhouse in Clinton, Conn., for one performance, Sunday evening, July 21.

"The Grand Monarch" is a ballet-narrative of the life of Louis XIV, introducing other figures in the Court of the Sun King—Cardinal Mazarin, the witch La Voisin, the mad monk, Abbé du Chayle, and Philippe d'Anjou—all danced solo by Mr. Cartier.

Berkshire Hills Dance Festival

The Jacob's Pillow School of the Dance, now under the direction of Mary Washington Ball, is running a continuous dance festival throughout the summer. It began last Saturday with a recital by Maria Gambarelli, and will continue this Saturday with an exhibition of ballroom dancing by a team from the Arthur Murray Studios.

Other events scheduled are recitals by La Meri, on July 20; Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons on July 27, the Jacob's Pillow Students on Aug. 3, and Ted Shawn on Aug. 10.

Georgia Dance Festival

As in former years, a dance festival will conclude Edwin Strawbridge's summer season of the dance (July 1 to Aug. 3) held at Newman, Georgia.

Dances in "The Lost Colony"

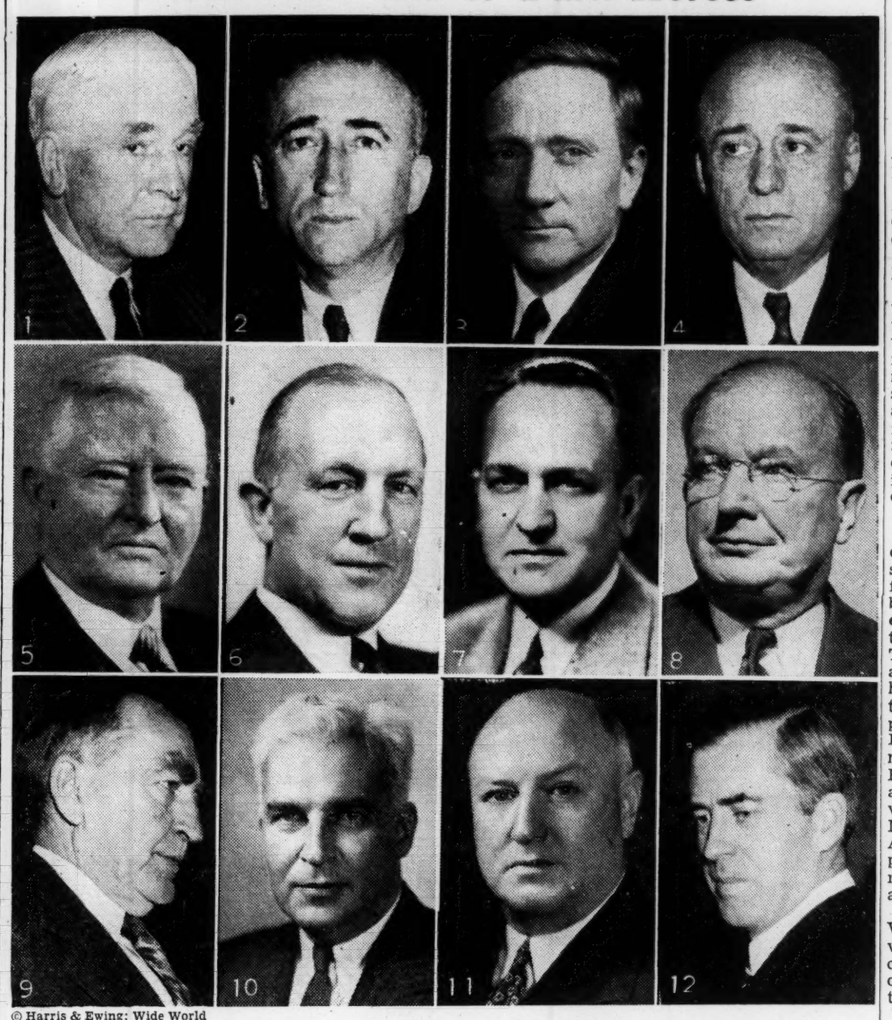
Fred Howard again stages the Indian dances and takes the role of Indian Chief Uppowoc in Paul Green's "The Lost Colony," which began its fourth season a week ago Saturday, at the Waterside Theater, Manteo, Roanoke Island, N. C. A group of native islanders and boys from the local CCC camp also take part. Ora Mae Davis has staged the English dances, as before.

New Zealand Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—To enable them to take a full-time course in public administration, the New Zealand Government has awarded nine scholarships at Victoria University College, Wellington, to selected officers of the Public Service. The officers will qualify for the Diploma in Public Administration, a course that embraces political institutions, social and economic history, public economics, finance and administration, administrative law, statistics and industrial psychology. The officers chosen are to undertake to remain in the service of the State for at least five years after completion of the course.

Possibilities and/or Dark Horses



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"If" Is Keynote of Avowed Candidates and Those Merely Receptive

(1) Secretary of State Hull; (2) Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina; (3) Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas; (4) Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas; (5) Vice-President Garner; (6) Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri; (7) Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois; (8) Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana; (9) Representative William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House; (10) Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator; (11) James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Convention 'Stars' Are Well Known

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 13—The men and women who will manage the Democratic Convention in Chicago are already known and so, in effect, is the Democratic platform.

The men are:

James A. Farley, Chairman of the National Committee, who eight years ago in this same Chicago Stadium first came to national attention in handling the strategy of getting Franklin Roosevelt nominated;

Speaker William B. Bankhead, country school boy from Alabama, who, like his brother, Senator John H. Bankhead, has devoted his life to politics, and who in giving the keynote address at this convention probably hopes to further his own chances as vice-presidential nominee;

Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, veteran of more than a quarter of a century of Congressional battles, whose affable personality fits him for the trying post of Permanent Chairman; and

Robert F. Wagner, born in Nastattan, Germany, and educated in the public schools and colleges of New York City, who, more than any other figure in the Senate today gives practical realization to the Administration's social program and will incorporate this philosophy in the platform as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

These are the "big four" of the Convention. Just as their names and attitudes are well known in advance so, in effect, is the Democratic platform. There will be none of the turmoil that featured the rival Resolutions Committee at the recent Philadelphia Convention. The platform will be inevitably an indorsement of the New Deal and all its acts, and more specifically, a re-statement of recent utterances of President Roosevelt at Hyde Park against "appeasement," and of his so-called "foreign-affairs plank" contained in his special message to Congress on Wednesday, against sending Americans to fight in European wars.

Roosevelt Sets the Tone

Those are the two notes upon which the Democrats will try to key the campaign, together with an almost equally inevitable third note—an attack on the "money power," with an eye cocked in the direction of utility-man Wendell L. Willkie.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt runs or not, he already dominates the Convention so far as its platform goes. His Hyde Park utterance and special message to Congress set the tone for the Democrats on the vital question of foreign policy. He has chosen his position and required Mr. Willkie either to agree to it or attack. The position is that the Democrats, while opposing appeasement, are not the "war party." Mr. Roosevelt has pledged the Party against sending soldiers to fight in Europe, or in joining a war of aggression, and has repeated his previously expressed hope for peace. On the other hand there is a hint that his Party, under his lead, will try to pin an "appeasement" label on the Republicans. Over the week end he told newspapermen that too many important figures were so impressed by the efficiency of the totalitarian governments that they believe in coming to terms with them. Mr. Roosevelt laid down five points essential to democratic government—free press, free religion, free speech, freedom of fear from attack, meaning eventual disarmament; freedom from want, through removal of trade barriers. It is on this approach that the Democrats are likely to make their campaign.

"Big Four" Leaders

Of the Democratic "Big Four" certain common characteristics stand out. They are "men of the people." Each was educated in the public schools. They are all what might be described, without invidiousness, as professional politicians. In this field they are outstanding. Three of them are lawyers, the fourth, "Jim" Farley, finished his formal education at Packard Commercial School as a boy. He worked his way up through the orthodox channels of the New York political machine, holding his first political office as Town Clerk of Stony Point, N. Y., as a very young man and under Gov. Alfred E. Smith, became Chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission. It is now rumored that he may quit a lifetime of politics and become President of the New York Yankees Baseball Club.

For two years President Roosevelt has kept the greatest political secret of history—whether he would run for a third term. So closely has he guarded it that no man or woman right down to a final confession to Mr. Farley at Hyde Park last week could tell of sure knowledge what he intended. It is believed that such a secret could be kept on only one condition, that even Mr. Roosevelt did not know what he would do. Certainly the shifting events of Europe have caused plenty of uncertainty in his silent deliberation with himself.

Some of the Guesses

Most observers concluded in advance of Chicago that Mr. Roosevelt would say "yes" if he was drafted. If he said "no" it would cause one of the greatest political scrambles of all time. Most uncertainty has turned upon the possible running mate.

Some of the guesses have been: A strong contender may be Lloyd Stark, Governor of Missouri, whose strength is largely in the farm regions. He is a graduate of Annapolis, but in the World War served with the Army.

Politicians probably chiefly favor Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as the most likely to give strength to the party. Mr. Hull has made clear that he would not welcome such an assignment. Believing he has more influence as Secretary of State. For purposes of politics however, Democrats believe his name would look well on the ticket.

Renomination of Mr. Garner. A highly vocal headquarters for Mr. Garner's nomination for President operates in Chicago, and this may be a hint that he will consider teaming up with Mr. Roosevelt again in second place if pressed.

Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, one of the ablest and best liked of the Southern Senators and almost the only one who has the confidence both of New Deal and conservative wings in the Party.

William O. Douglas, sandy-haired, colorful, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, born in Minnesota, former Yale Law School Professor and Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, whom Mr. Roosevelt named to the high court in March, 1939.

Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, majority leader of the House, whose nomination would salve the wound of dropping his fellow Texan, Mr. Garner, while providing a man who could help the presidential candidate out in vigorous speech-making.

Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Administration, who combines the double advantage of being a fluent speech-maker and of coming from a pivotal political State of Indiana, Mr. Willkie's own home.

Dozens of other names have been mentioned, including each one of the "big four," and a number of State Governors.

Chicago to Have G.O.P. Headquarters

By the Associated Press

Chicago, July 13

Chicago will have the national headquarters of Wendell L. Willkie's Republican Presidential campaign.

Charles B. Goodspeed, treasurer of the G. O. P. National Committee, said today a large suite of offices had been rented in the loop, awaiting arrival of the Washington staff.

The Chicago office will be under the supervision of John D. M. Hamilton, Executive Director of the National Committee and former National Chairman, who inspected the headquarters site today.

Eastern headquarters again are to be established in New York to facilitate the campaign in some 16 states of that region.

Vatican's Diplomacy Facing Test

Continued from Page 1

not sympathetic toward any compromise.

Thus it is seen that Europe, nominally more than half Roman Catholic, is for the present entirely controlled by governments under which the Vatican's civil and political future is problematical.

In Fascist circles here, the future is said to be squarely up to the Vatican. It is frankly stated that nothing less than a revolution in Vatican policy will suffice to make a new understanding possible. It is declared that neither active opposition, such as the Vatican displayed toward Italy's entry into the war, nor passive resistance of the sort in which the Vatican is especially adept, will be tolerated.

Germany Determined

Germany, especially, it is said, does not intend to permit any strongly organized independent force to operate either above or below ground to increase the necessarily difficult task of keeping the whole continent under control. Thus it is believed here that Nazi and Fascist circles have more than hinted that if the Vatican wishes to "co-operate" fully, it could profitably assist the new order of Europe to ward off the Vatican's most serious opponent, Communist Russia. The Vatican also could assist the Axis in establishing a revived Spanish Empire and the Italian-German influence in Latin America. The alternative to such policies, it is added, would be outright conflict between the Vatican and the dictators.

With these grave issues ahead, Vatican diplomacy is confronting what will surely be its most serious crisis in modern history if the Axis control of Europe should be sustained.

Pope Sees Envoy

ROME, July 13 (AP)—A Vatican bulletin disclosed that Pope Pius has told the new French Ambassador to the Vatican that weakening of Christian faith has hastened internal breakdown among nations.

The Pope spoke of "growing de-Christianization of public and private life" in recent years and mentioned "dissensions among social classes as well as nations." He added:

"The devastating flames of war . . . have torn from the eyes of all sincere observers the veil of prejudices which for more than half a century the voice of the Church has failed to penetrate."

The Pope made no mention of France in his talk before the Ambassador.

Newspaper Guild Ignores Criticism

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13 (AP)—An Executive Board almost unanimously favorable to two paid officers who drew caustic criticism for their administration of the American Newspaper Guild's affairs will direct the Congress of Industrial Organizations-affiliated union for the coming year. The annual convention re-elected the two officers—Executive Vice-President Milton Kaufman and Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche—and 10 of the 11 other candidates backed by their supporters.

Other officers elected were Donal Sullivan of Boston, who defeated incumbent Kenneth Crawford for President, and nine other Vice-Presidents: Agnes Fahy, Newark, N. J.; Don Pinkston, Sioux City, Iowa; George Wilson, San Francisco; Ralph Foster, Toronto; Phillip M. Connelly, Los Angeles; Anthony Berardi, Chicago; Morris Watson, New York; Richard Henry, Denver; Julius Klyman, St. Louis.

The President, the paid officers and the Vice-Presidents comprise the Executive Board. Detroit was voted the 1941 convention.

Chicago Welcomes Democrats

Continued from Page 1

velt and the Convention, that they will clinch the Party's nomination for him if he wants it, pass it along to another of his designation if he so desires, and build Roosevelt planks solidly into the platform to be adopted.

There's suspense aplenty in the lobbies, corridors, offices, and hotels where pre-Convention talks and debates are being held, but no hint of worry. The pleasant smile is the Convention password to date. The Democrats are approaching the opening scene of their quadrennial drama—this time a mystery play—with equanimity, assurance, and good nature.

Chorus of Welcome

Always a friendly, breezy place, Chicago's friendlier and breezier than ever. Even Republicans, it is said, are joining in the chorus of welcome and in the ambitious program outlined for the entertainment of the thousands here for the Convention.

One might think that the nation's second city, with a population of around 3,000,000, would swallow up even such a big affair as this. But there's too much of vital world importance in what goes on at this convention for it to be obscured by anything else The Convention even before it opens dominates Chicago. And Chicago likes it.

And as the Nation and the world looks on anxiously at the proceedings over in the big Chicago Stadium, the City is making the most of its opportunity. Under what is called Mayor Kelly's Citizens' Committee for the Democratic National Convention there is already under way a program which, the committee Chairman, Col. A. A. Sprague, boasts, will provide "something doing every minute."

Governor-Elect Teaches Sundays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—J. Melville Broughton, local attorney and the first native of Raleigh ever to be nominated for the post of Governor of North Carolina, like the incumbent, Clyde R. Hoey, teaches one of the largest men's Sunday school classes in the South. Mr. Broughton's class is at the Tabernacle Baptist Church and Mr. Hoey's at Edenton Street Methodist. On several occasions they have "supplied" for each other. Mr. Broughton and Mr. Hoey are Masons.

The Democratic nomination in North Carolina is equivalent to election. In the recent primary, Mr. Broughton led by 40,000 votes his next highest rival in a field of six.

Dairying Has Place In Industrial Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Pittsburgh's pre-eminence as a center of heavy industry has largely overshadowed another important source of community income — agriculture, chiefly dairying.

While big factories and mills roar with activity, 12,000 dairy farms in the Pittsburgh district are kept busy supplying industrial workers with fresh milk, butter and allied dairy products.

New U. S. Border Regulations Delay Re-Entry of Canadians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—New United States immigration restrictions along the 3,000 unfortified miles of Canadian border have produced a bottleneck jam in the Justice Department's immigration and naturalization service, and complicated the lives of certain Canadians who have suddenly found summer vacation plans in their old homes upset.

The difficulties do not face citizens of the United States, despite the fact that Canada is at war. On the contrary, they are being welcomed in Canada this summer with the economic inducement that the United States dollar now has a 10 per cent premium over the Canadian dollar and will buy proportionately more. The Dominion is eager to correct the impression that United States citizens need passports, for the United States vacation trade is one of its big economic assets.

Where the immediate difficulty rests is on Canadians living in the United States who want to take a vacation trip to their old home and find that delays face them when they try to re-enter the United States. The delays do not occur on the Canadian side They occur on the United States border, from the new requirement of re-entry permits.

Work Falls Far Behind

More than 6,000 applications with $3 money order fees attached for such re-entry permits from Canadian would-be vacationists are now piling up before the immigration Bureau, which finds itself far behind in its work, despite desperate efforts to keep abreast. Congressmen are not helping distracted clerks any by going over their heads and demanding quick clearance for favored individuals.

At least a month must be allowed by those now making such applications, it is said, though some clear more quickly. The alien's statement as to his last port of entry must be checked by being sent back to the spot in question. With the heavy August vacation season just ahead, the demands on the understaffed bureau, just transferred from the Labor Department to the Justice Department, are increasing daily, as it finds itself precipitated into the middle of the precautionary defense program.

Recently a Canadian who had long lived in the United States went to Ottawa to umpire a baseball game. After the game was over he was stopped by United States officials on the border and for the first time learned that he could not get back to his home without red tape and delays. This unwelcome discovery is undoubtedly being repeated many times.

Many Question Wisdom

In some quarters the new restrictions are raising questions as to the wisdom of a policy that puts obstacles in the way of free passage across the unfortified northern border. The Immigration Bureau is merely enforcing the law, and doing its utmost to apply devices to minimize the inconvenience while preserving safeguards. At some cities it would have serious economic consequences to halt Canadian workers from commuting to United States factories. To meet such cases border identification Cards have just been issued, which require no other documentation for re-entry into the United States after the first formalities have been complied with.

For various reasons the United States, while at peace, has taken more severe precautions against illegal admission of aliens and "fifth columnists" than has Canada, which is at war. Canada lets United States visitors enter without passports. Canadian citizens can also re-enter Canada from the United States without formality except to satisfy the Canadian immigration officers at the border that they are citizens.

Blitzkrieg Against Britain: What Happened to Nazi Plan?

Continued from Page 1

dom originally demanded before the beginning of the war outside of the control of eastern Europe, about which task they are now proceeding methodically.

The question—unanswerable but much in the minds of all observers—is whether the different timetable might have perhaps opened up possible developments which would have been unwelcome here. Had the movement against England been undertaken immediately following the collapse of France perhaps the Eastern situation might have developed in a manner distasteful here. Certainly to observers it seems likely that the premature development of an offensive against Britain might have provided opportunties for Russia, Italy, and even Japan, which no German admits openly would have been objectionable, but which certainly could cause such sweeping changes in the whole political and economic structure of the world as might make the period of reconstruction after the war more complicated than otherwise.

What of Other Changes?

One wonders, of course, without any factual basis obtainable here, if responsible German leaders really relish the prospect of world changes that were seemingly probable had Germany attacked England earlier.

One wonders also whether, having gained almost complete freedom of action on the continent through the collapse of France, Germany really considers it desirable to disrupt the world further by employing its full military force against England with the damage such a movement inevitably involves in the economic and commercial machinery of the world.

It is necessary to point out that such thoughts are the purely personal speculation of one correspondent here and are not based on any evidence adduceable from German official quarters.

Indirectly, but importantly related to this eastern house straightening is the anti-French campaign in the German press which reached a climax in a 48-page special edition of the Illustrierte Beobachter.

Portrayal of France

The issue is entitled "France's Fault." It is entirely devoted to a lurid portrayal of France in the guise of the historic enemy of Germany as well as the polluter of the stream of European culture and civilization. Every complaint Germany ever had against France from the Middle Ages has been resurrected with full illustrations under a colored cover. Meanwhile the press continues to mock the idea that Germany ever could adopt a friendly attitude toward a French Government—even a regime headed by such men as Pierre Laval and Edouard Herriot.

This repudiation of German amity with France may be readily explained by German preoccupation with the problems of eastern Europe. For if France be rendered impotent, it then ceases to be in a position to serve as a fulcrum on the continent of Europe for either the British or any non-European opposition to German plans for ordering the continent to suit the Reich. In order to assure itself of the free hand on the Continent it was necessary for Germany to destroy France as a possible base for operations against Naziism. But with France eliminated as a counterweight to German control, England has no base from which to work on the Continent and thus ceases to endanger German hegemony.

Therefore while England being relatively ignored, France, although prostrate, still remains an objective of German propaganda animosity. Nothing in this situation, however, outrules the possibility of an attempted invasion of England at any time the Nazis believe it necessary to their progress.

Children Learn Traffic Dangers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Taking children into the world of their own playtime experience, the Pittsburgh Better Traffic Committee and various City bureaus are using toys for the safety education of preschool youngsters.

"Safety Town," a miniature neighborhood fitted up with all the fixtures a child is likely to find on almost any street, is being circulated from playground to playground to give Pittsburgh children practical training in accident prevention. Offered in connection with the exhibit is a program of instruction on safety measures in which children may co-operate.

The play town, built along lines which delight children, has a model street intersection through which the small visitors may pass and a workable traffic signal. It also includes all regulation curb lines, walks, and signs.

Police officials said they believed the children, by playing parts of adults in operating traffic and crossing streets, could be taught how to conduct themselves on real streets and in the midst of modern traffic.

Phones on Trucks Pittsburgh Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Installation of a radio vehicular telephone service is planned in the Pittsburgh district by the Bell Telephone Company of Western Pennsylvania in co-operation with local utilities for use in event of emergencies.

Making possible two-way conversations between suitably equipped moving vehicles and any telephone station in the Bell system, the new program is designed to permit quick mobilization and centralized direction of motor vehicle fleets during any threat to the public welfare.

Each truck equipped for the service will have its own telephone number. A special telephone operator will have a list of these numbers and complete calls by dialing the truck wanted.

Companies using the proposed service will be required to apply to the Federal Communications Commission for a license, and upon being granted permission, may use the equipment for emergency purposes only.

Holder of Many Titles Becomes Plain American

DENVER, July 13 (AP)—The former Prince Balthasar Gialma Odescalchi, a Duque of Sirmia, Roman patrician and hereditary magnate of Hungary, is now B. G. Odescalchi, Denver mining operator.

The Denver social leader renounced his European titles yesterday and was granted United States citizenship. He was born in Szkicov, Czechoslovakia, in 1888.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Vocabulary Building Can Begin at an Early Age

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Use Picture Words, Not General Ones, With Your Children

Help Them to Feel Color; and Be Interesting Yourself You Will Find They Respond in Kind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Use picture words, not general ones, with your children, urges Maud Scheerer, teacher of speech "A trip to the circus is neither just 'great' nor 'swell,' nor the clowns 'funny,'" she says, "but the little clown is like 'Dopey,' the elephant waltzes, and the white horses jump through hoops of fire. Interesting conversation is always picture making.

"The water may be the ocean or the fountain. Clothing may be a fur coat or blue shoes or a velvet hat. A pretty flower may be a red rosebud or a yellow lily. As the picture word instead of the general one is made important the voice takes on color and expression and those characteristics employ good quality, resonance, range and clearness. The lazy habit of inaccurate speech makes for mouthing of words, poor enunc[illegible]n and faulty pronunc[illegible]tion."

Miss Scheerer has taught speech, coached dramatics, or both at leading colleges and universities such as Wellesley and the University of Minnesota, and has trained radio figures such as Parker Fennelly of the Kate Smith program, and screen figures such as Gene Lockhart and Moroni Olsen.

"Many words," she continues, "interest children just by their sounds. 'Perpendicular' caught the ear of a child who had been lisping, and she kept saying it over and over like a little tune as she skipped and bounced her ball, teaching her tongue its effectiveness when slim and pointed. Many words can be used 'just for fun' because the sound is pleasant, and a taste for nicety of sound is fine ear training. 'Elliptical,' 'refrigerator,' 'circumference,' 'fraternal,' 'inquisitorial,' 'Mediterranean'—all sorts of nice long words that sound important and have a strong rhythm. It is training for tongue and lips and jaw, and helps the ear to discard the careless American habit of telescoping words in this way: 'H'lo George. Kumera minit. 'Awright, in jussa secun.' 'Wajudo yestiddy?' 'Wenta the pitchers.' 'Javva gootime?'"

Think of It As Fun

All this help for your child must be fun for you and for him, according to Miss Scheerer. Formal teaching by an expert, she says, may be ever so excellent and helpful. The danger is that speech may b[illegible] an end instead of a means. Priggishness, affectation, snobbishness may use perfect diction, correct tone placement, educated vocabulary.

"Madame So-and-So," she remarks, "has a large children's class in expression and dramatics and gives recitals with her pupils. The parents are inordin[illegible]ly pleased with the 'interpretation' of their children. But I groan for the child who finds pleasure in exhibition, or has an idea that all this good speech is for show."

Feeling that both the choice of a word and the way it is spoken are important, Miss Scheerer advises that parents whet children's curiosity about words by using unfamiliar ones and giving accurate but not exhaustive explanations. Once, she relates, a boy heard his father say laughingly:

"I doubt whether Jones caught your meaning. He has a thick epidermis."

The word caught the boy's ear "Epidermis." He tried it. It fitted the tongue. It had a lift t[illegible] "Epidermis." "What is epidermis?" came the question a day later.

"Skin," said the father shortly.

"A thick skin—Mr. Jones." "A banana epidermis." A game called "Skin the Cat,"—would epidermis do there? Not exactly. However, it was a fine new word, and felt good on the tongue.

"A young mother and father needed to teach their child what a lie is," says Miss Scheerer. "This is how they did it. They asked him to repeat exactly what he had done while playing in the next room, to give an accurate account. He did so, and the words accurate, accurately, exact, and exactly, had very clear meanings with his own actions.

To Say What They Mean

"Then they told him to go out and come in and tell them just part of what he had done and what had happened. That was 'inaccurate,' not exact, and was 'misleading.'

"A few days later when playing in the yard with his cousin, the mother heard—'Patsy, that is not accurate. That is not the way it happened.'

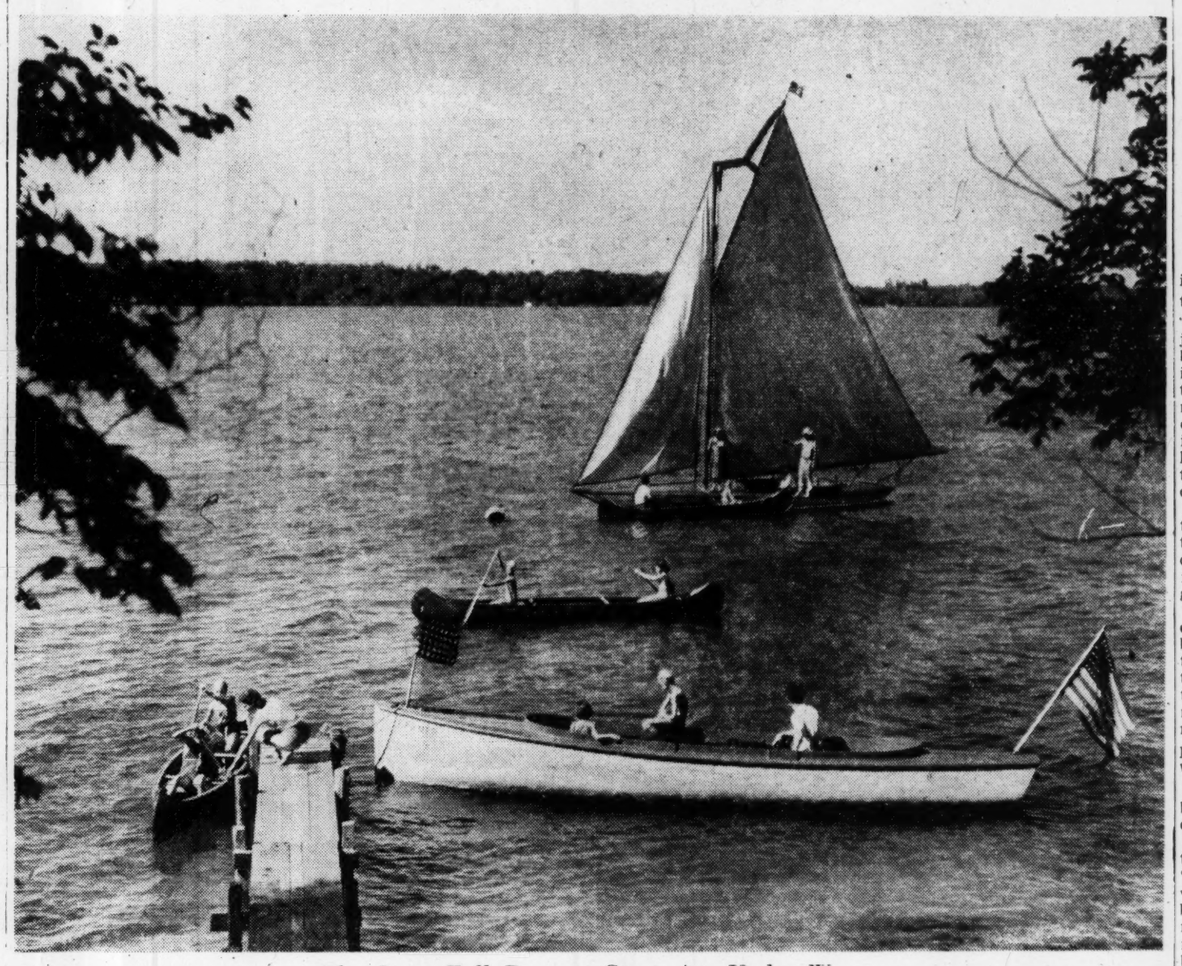
"Exact vocabulary results in exact thinking.

"Children want words to suit the things they see and to say what they mean about them. When people listen they are glowingly alive. And if the teacher be wise and skillful she knows that her teaching never takes the place of your attention and participation."

A mother came to Miss Scheerer for lessons. "Not because I care how I sound, really," she said, "for I have no wish to shine. I am busy and contented. But I've always liked to read aloud and I've always read to my two children. But now they criticize me constantly, my pronunciation, my way of reading. So I want lessons in cultured speech to stop my children's criticism."

"It was a new angle," adds the teacher. "I found the pronunciation not so faulty but the enunciation was indifferent; the voice quality so self-centered, so ingrowing as to make the most interesting story die on the lips.

"The parents' influence on children's speech and voice may be less than their companions', for in ful! exuberance of joy and expression, we absorb all impressions easily. Yet you can provide a taste and a criterion for his own growing interest and then he will choose for himself the best word and the best voice for his needs," Miss Scheerer concluded.



The Long Full Days at Camp Are Under Way

Dreamy days they are, and active days. Full days, too, in the best sense of the word, for they are filled with comradeship and training in self-reliance and other opportunities for unfoldment. The girls who are "manning" these varied water craft are learning to be resourceful, to sit quietly, and enjoy beauty together. When one thinks back to an earlier day, when girls were considered inadequate to look after themselves in a canoe or to help sail a boat, one can realize more vividly the qualities of spirit that are called up by such skills and experiences. And just to look at this typical camp scene of lake and shore and enjoyment of sparkling water, reminds one of the delights that lie ahead for campers this summer. This scene is at Camp Sandstone, Green Lake, Wis.

Summer Use of Local Playground and Library

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

The Parent
Experiences in Child Guidance

Dear Friends:

The first few weeks of school vacation have gone. While a small daughter or son are home getting used to the new routine, it is a good time for Mother to get acquainted with the supervised play hours on the school grounds for the children.

She may be surprised to learn that under the capable direction of a special teacher, Jane can learn to make wooden name pins to wear on her frock or a tiny doll's hat, to wear on her dress as a pin, while John can learn to play shuffle board, deck tennis, or chess, to name a few of the sports that may be new to him. Both children may enter the drama group, and will have a fine time in a child's pageant or play.

* * *

It will be a boon to the busy Mother the first few weeks of vacation, when there are still many things to do before she can take her family on that promised trip, to know that her children are happily playing or busy making something useful or pretty in the handicraft class. Our high school swimming pool is open all day for those wanting to swim. A small fee is charged for the use of the pool, but there is free swimming instruction for beginners in this huge pool.

And the public library. How long since you visited it? What a blessing it is for the child's enjoyment of good books! Time goes so quickly while exploring the shelves where numerous new books just off the press, dealing with every subject dear to a child's heart, are to be found. Those in attendance seem only too glad to aid the children in their selection of books suitable to their ages and grades in school, if they are old enough to go without you.

* * *

Reading is an important feature of the Boy Scout and Girl Scout program. Children need the wider vision which comes to them in each encounter with a new book. It opens worlds of thought, and experience entirely outside of his or her own environment.

If one goes to the beach with children I believe books should be included in the luggage for the early morning hours, after the swim or strenuous beach games during the vacation. The parent who still has tiny tots to read to, may find priceless opportunities for companionship, between him and the child, out of the interests shared, for the modern junior books have an appeal for the adult as well as the child.

(Mrs.) M. H.

Summers in Camp Well Spent

New Hampshire

Dear Parents:

I have long intended writing this column to thank it for the many helps and to share with it a few truths I have discovered from experience. Being a mother of two, nearly grown now, and a teacher, I have found that we mothers do not credit our children with the ability, resourcefulness, and responsibility they deserve.

This is my second year in camp and the children's fourth, and no summers have been so well spent as those spent in an organized camp. The main thing they learn is to stand on their own feet and work things out as best they can. Many times the results are as good as, if not better than, some adults' would be in the same circumstances.

There is one thing I wish all mothers would realize and know for an absolute fact. Very few of the children are homesick after the family leaves. So long as mother stays and the child has the thought of separation from home in his mind, he is uneasy and unable to adjust himself quickly; but as soon as "home," as such, is in the background and "camp" the main thought, then is the child happy and able to adjust himself to the activities camp offers. Please, mothers, do not worry even if you leave your child in tears, they are soon dried, really.

* * *

When my son was small, the desire for matches was taken care of by letting him burn up the trash each morning. That was his duty, and he was allowed two matches with which to work, real scout-like. He learned the use of matches and was taking a responsible part in the home as well. Never was there a thought of taking matches beyond those two to see them burn as so many children do.

I am so grateful for the experiences exchanged in the Parents' Column, and in fact for the whole Monitor. (Mrs.) R. D. B.

A Saturday Column

An Occupational Training Plan For the Home Town

These High School Boys and Girls Earn as They Learn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Knoxville, Tenn.

A little town nestling in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains is setting an example of how high school boys and girls can earn as they learn.

Such wide interest was taken in what Maryville, Tenn., is doing that S. B. Keathley, who is called the co-ordinator of the diversified occupations program, was called on to tell Tennessee teachers of it.

Through The School

"The first factor influencing the organization of a Diversified Occupations program is the community," he said. "By this, I mean the size of the community and the number and size of the businesses and industries in it that can be included in the program. Experience shows that cities of population from 5,000 to 50,000 make the best fields for D. O. programs. There must be enough business and industry to supply jobs for the pupils taking part in the program.

"The school of the community is the center of the program. It is through the school that the program is co-ordinated and directed. It is through the school that pupils participating are given regular high school credit for their work. Boys and girls in the program attend school in the morning and work in their chosen occupations or trades in the afternoon.

"This work is not done in an expensive school laboratory but in the actual working conditions of business and industry.

"One and one-half hours of the morning school work is spent, under the direction of the co-ordinator, in a study of material related to the work the pupil will do on the job. This study is done in technical books, current magazines, trade journals, school texts, such as chemistry, foods, or physics, manufacturers' educational and other literature, and any other pertinent information the co-ordinator is able to accumulate."

As Employers Co-operate

Trades and occupations are offered as training fields only as the employers agree to co-operate with the school. Also, as one function of the program is to supply businesses and industries with employees who have a good start in their training, such training is limited to those occupations and trades which have a labor turnover expectancy capable of absorbing the graduates of the diversified occupations program.

The chief function of the program is through the school and under its supervision "to offer an occupational training program at home during the pupils' high school course that will meet the need of the community in which he lives from both his and the employer standpoint."

Geography

On my camel's back I ride,
In Egypt I ride on my camel's back;
Pharaoh's tomb in front of me,
The Nile singing a song by me.

William Upton,
Fourth Grade, Horace Mann School, Newtonville, Mass.

Movie Appreciation

Photoplay appreciation has been introduced in high schools of Knoxville, Tenn. A reviewing board of three faculty members and three students select suitable pictures. Production and literary and historical values of photoplays are studied. A movie club studies photoplay problems and writes scenarios.

The News Letter

Cushioning Children

There has been a growing tendency to make work in the home and the school easy for children, in other words, cushioning them instead of setting up problems and tasks that require effort and perseverance. Programs of some schools are built upon the interest of the children, with the possible result of diminishing effort and initiative, particularly when some of the basic facts take considerable continued effort. Theano, wife of Pythagoras, warned the mothers of Greece "to beware lest instead of a tender mother they play the part of a flatterer." Children who are brought up too delicately from their earliest youth must necessarily be unable to resist the impulse of their instincts.

—Ellen C. Lombard in "School Life"

When a Member of the Family Calls Out 'Conference!'

Each Drops What He Is Doing; for This Democratic Method Is Their Agreed Way to Harmony and Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saskatoon, Sask.

This was how the idea came into being. One day a member of the family said to her mother "You shouldn't have bought a rug just now, mother; you should have bought a new dining room suite instead." As another member of the family thought the same way, mother decided to ask the advice of the whole family before making the next important decision, hence the idea came to this mother to call a family conference when, or as, required.

Mother is usually the best one to fix Jean's or Johnny's private troubles, or even Dad's; but when other matters arise, it seemed wise for the whole family to consult together on the problem.

It was agreed, by all concerned, each member of this family should be allowed to call a conference; the members would have to leave their work, if necessary, to obey this call They could have the meeting at any time, and in any room they desired.

It Works Well

It works splendidly, and is bringing more harmony and co-operation into this home.

True, sometimes a member of the family will call out the word "Conference" at a most inconvenient time for another member, but to be effective, they know the rule has to be obeyed, so they do not wish it changed as it has brought a greater sense of unity, as well as helpfulness to them all.

Sometimes a lot of fun, and even hilarity, arises from these unexpected informal meetings. For instance, one day Johnny screamed out "Conference" at the top of his voice. The scream came from the backyard. The whole family rushed out to help, and there was Johnny, red in the face, being tantalized by the frail little boy next door.

"Conference," he shouted, "shall I, or shall I not, hit him on the nose?" Everybody laughed as they tried to smooth down Johnny's ruffled temper.

And then there was that time when Jean screamed from her bedroom, "Conference." Mother, Dad, and Johnny flew upstairs to find a serious little girl sitting in the middle of the floor, with chairs carefully placed all around her. When Mother, Dad, and Johnny were carefully seated, Jean looked up at them and asked solemnly, "How do you think I should spend my dime? Shall I buy two chocolate bars, or all ice-cream? Or shall I buy five cents worth of each? I'd like all chocolate bars, but then, again, I'd like all ice-cream!"

Everybody laughed and enjoyed it immensely.

Helpful Ideas Discussed

Many helpful ideas may be discussed and threshed out by the older children, such as, asking Dad and Mother's advice on which clubs they should join, which dances they should attend, etc. Many indecisions can be brought to a point, bringing about a broader outlook on life, which usually brings more culture and refinement into the home.

Try this family conference plan, and see if it doesn't make for more happiness and general contentment in your home.

Lucy L. Johnson

EVALUATING EDUCATION

How can parents evaluate the worth of the school in which their sons and daughters are growing up? We believe that a decisive answer may be found in a series of twelve test questions, which will be presented, one by one, each Tuesday and Saturday, on this page.

TEST QUESTIONS
for Parents:

No. 8—What of the teachers you meet? Are they the type of men and women you consider ideal guides for young people? We assume their academic training is adequate, but what are their hobbies and what their background? Do they continue to study and travel as opportunity presents itself — to grow with their students, year after year?

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The Home Forum

Rain After Drought

WE LITTLE GIRLS had been put to bed, snuggled close together with the oilcloth from the table spread over us to shed the "drips." All over the room these drips rang merrily in tin pans or plopped into buckets; but we had long since run out of pans, and the floor itself was now, our mother said, getting a scrubbing.

She laughed as she said it, and there was nothing forced in the laughter; for this was a rain. Not one of your gully-washers that ran off in torrents, but a slow, two-day soaker that would seep not only through our roof but deep to the grass roots and into the thirsty subsoil that was always needing moisture.

"We can't afford new tar paper," Father had said, "until it rains, and when it rains the roof will leak." So it was leaking. First a slow procession of drops as the water soaked the layer of sod over the tar paper and found a weak spot; then faster and faster, with streams coming through the seams of the planking and running along the wood for a few inches until they accumulated into a drip. Everything was wet except the treasures in Mother's trunk, and our bed which was protected by the oilcloth.

* * *

Father and Mother sat up, with their coats on. Father wore his hat and Mother had a piece of oilcloth over her head. A lantern stood on the table beside them, and by its light Mother read aloud from a book that Father had rather apologetically brought home from town on his last trip. He knew that in a dry year there was no money to spend for books, and this one had cost a quarter; but he had a weakness for the Wyoming Sage, Bill Nye, whose sometimes preposterous but always salty wit was gathered in this volume.

It did seem a proper book to read on such a night and in such circumstances. It was the expression of gallantry out-at-the-elbows, of the pioneer's laughter at his own expense, his unabashed appreciation of the figure he must often cut before those who were ignorant of the conditions of his life, and his delighted penetration of sham and pretense. It held, in some way, the answer to the riddle of why our parents, who should by any reasonable standards have been miserable, huddled there in a leaky sod house on a prairie too often drought stricken, sat chuckling instead over a cheaply bound book, so that we were lulled to sleep by their laughter and by water dripping into overflowing tin pans.

* * *

We were wakened by the sun, although inside the house it was still raining. The wet sod would drain for hours, but we did not have to stay inside for that. Already our parents had carried the soaked clothing and bed-coverings outside and spread them in the sun. We leaped into our dresses, which had been under the oilcloth with us, and raced for the door.

There was the world, a wet world with the sun newly shining upon it and the meadowlarks wild with joy. The dark green leaves of the young peach trees glistened. The ground was wet and cool under our bare feet, and we had more to engage us than we could handily get through, no matter how long the morning.

There was a rivulet flowing down the fire-guard furrow that we must get our feet into, and water stood knee high in the hollow below the garden. The garden itself had grown while we were shut indoors. The plants knew the difference between water running in a ditch at their roots, and real rain. "They've had their faces washed," we chanted. Free of dust, filled with rain, the beans and tomatoes, the beets and hollyhocks, preened and lifted their leaves to the sun.

The young colts raced across the pasture, their sleek coats shining. Already the grass looked greener along the hill. We could not stay at the pool, but must run to the draw, where the water was still roaring and tumbling, although the foam and sticks above its present course marked how much higher it had been in the night. If only we could have seen it then! We stepped cautiously into the edge of the flood and felt it swirl about our ankles. It was too much! We were as wild and capering as the colts; not because the rain had saved our crops, although we knew vaguely that it had, but because the rain had come, the ground was wet, the sky a boundless blue and the sun warm upon us. Like the colts and the meadowlarks, we were filled with almost more joy than we could contain, in a day and a world new-minted.

M. Z.

By Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE KEEPER'S COTTAGE": *A Wood Engraving by Ethelbert White*

HAVING EXHIBITED widely in Europe and America, Ethelbert White is internationally recognized as one of England's foremost modern landscapists. In the art of wood engraving, he is as successful as in oil painting or watercolor. For many years a prominent member of the London Group, he early achieved distinction by his sense of form and color and his vigorous yet delicate technique. His most characteristic work is shown in his pictures of sylvan scenes.

Few artists can convey such a sense of drama combined with such sensitive charm. And he does this best without the introduction of figures. These, when they appear in his landscapes, seem to be intruders. Possibly he feels that way about them and inwardly protests against unprivileged human invasion of the woodlands he loves to depict. His figures also sometimes seem curiously inanimate—curiously, because his trees are so wonderfully alive. Their branches sway in the breeze, enjoying the sunshine, whispering in the shadows, yet through their realistic vitality there comes just a hint of magic. To the imaginative, Mr. White's sylvan scenes have a fairy-tale quality.

In his delightful wood engraving, "The Keeper's Cottage," a sense of quivering expectation in the trees deprives the scene of loneliness. Unseen bird and animal life is going on round the little habitation with its open door. The artist's suggestions of poetic and human interests are quite consistent with his aesthetic expression. His technical accomplishment is sure and concise. Surfaces left untouched by the graver give the feeling of dark impenetrable depths beyond the glade in which the roof and flanking tree-trunks form the key-lines of the composition. It is Mr. White's mastery of line that endows his work with vitality.

An African's London

I AM THE first son of Hugh Peter Kayamba. He is one of the sons of Chief Mwelekwanyuma of Kilole, son of Kimweri Zanyumbai (Kimweri the Great) King of Wakilindi.... Early in 1931 I was appointed as a witness from Tanganyika to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa. The story of my visit to England forms the next part of this autobiography....

We hurried to the Colonial Office. On the way, for the first time, we saw what a heavy traffic the London streets carry. Thousands and thousands of motor vehicles of all sorts were passing to and fro. Horse carts are also still used in London and other parts of England for carrying loads. Pedestrians walk in thousands on sidewalks.

It is impossible to walk slowly in London as we walk in Africa. We soon found we had to run most of the way or walk very fast. This in itself was a bit of an exerting experience to us. . . . People in England are more active than in Africa and look younger and with more vigour. Mr. Fazan took us from place to place through underground railways, and here again we saw for the first time the moving staircase. Some of the delegates were afraid to step on the moving staircase and did not know whether to walk down or stand still while the staircase was moving, and when they got to the bottom they did not know whether they should jump off the staircase or walk out, either seemed to them dangerous, as they are a puzzling problem to a newcomer. The underground trains run very fast and stop at stations for only about a second. One day we caught a wrong train owing to its swiftness; it hardly gives one time to make inquiries about its destination. All these things and many others were a new experience to us.—From "Ten Africans," by MARGERY PERHAM. (London: Faber.)

The Airplane

Far in pathless woods
I wandered noiselessly,
Where ferns, as still as stone,
Drooped with their weight of green.

No bird made song, no deer
Ran near on fluent feet.
Only the trees and I
Were poised, when far above

A growing, buzzing sound
Came drifting through the leaves
A drone that moved in high
Lovely and lonely distance.

And then I saw a lake
Of open sky in leaves,
And staring through I saw
A tranquil dragonfly

Soar straight against the sun
Across the lake of sky
To reach a shore of leaves—
White, beautiful, and gone.

WADE VAN DORE

From the Diary of a Pioneer Woman

THE MAGOFFINS travelled in grand style, with a conical tent, a table, a fully equipped bed, a carpet and stools, which, since this was Susan's wedding journey, was all as it should have been. In a prairie rain-storm, however, she found that the only way to keep dry, even under the conical tent, was to stay in bed. The rain left the road so muddy that they made only a mile an hour. A wagon which got mired in Cottonwood Creek . . . would not budge until eleven yoke of oxen were hitched to it.

But Susan liked most of her experiences. She had, without knowing quite what had happened, escaped almost completely out of her native Victorian period. "I breathe free," she confided to her diary, "without that oppression and uneasiness felt in the gossiping circles of a settled home."

The prairie grass came up to her waist. Raspberries and gooseberries were growing in profusion. True, there were green bugs, snakes, and "musquitoes," but after a dinner of boiled chicken, soup, rice, and dessert of gooseberry tart one didn't mind. It should not be necessary to add that this was not a typical Trail dinner, even for a bride.

They came to Cow Creek, 249 miles from Independence (Missouri). All day the men worked to get the wagons across and they made but three miles from camp to camp. A dozen miles further on they reached the Arkansas, three weeks out of Independence, and Susan marked how much "shorter and finer" the grass was, and how the winding paths made by the buffalo cut innumerable lines across the plains.

The carriage was wrecked crossing Ash Creek, but they got it rolling and went on. Susan, having used up the picnic supplies she had brought from the States, learned the charms of real prairie cooking. . . .

The dust was now "very great and the vegetation so perfectly parched by the sun that not a blade of green grass was to be seen." They saw mirages, or, as they called them, "false ponds." They paused and admired the Hole in the Rocks, an apparently bottomless spring, filled with cold, clear water. Then came tall rocks covered with cedar trees and again there were birds and green grass. Above loomed Raton Pass, over which they now began to move at a rate never exceeding half a mile an hour. In one entire day they advanced only six or eight hundred yards. The wagons had literally to be hauled by hand over the great rocks. It took them five days to cross.

Then they came down to Mora, "a thriving village with its nice little cottages and court house in the centre." And, cried Susan, snatching a human personality out of the hundreds who had travelled and were to travel the Trail: "Oh, the everlasting tongue of that boy Comapee! He is eternally singing."

So, to the tune of Comapee's chanting—stilled these eighty years, and yet audible, too, if one listens attentively—they went their way, down to Las Vegas, where people stared at the Yankee woman who had come so far over such a perilous route.—From "The Santa Fé Trail," by R. L. DUFFUS. (New York: Longmans Green.)

The Path

HERE IS A curve in the long road winding. Let us go down this little path. Our horizon will be the green hill. Our world will be bounded by tall grass and a quiet tree spreading a shadow around us. Here even the wind is still, resting from a long voyage through the valleys from the sea. The daisy leans upon her stem. The lazy bee basks in the sun, before taking flight through the air pouring like gold around us. The road goes on, over the hill, but this path leads away into enchantment. Here the only sound comes from the meadow near, where a brook murmurs a summer dream.

S. VAN A. A.

Mother-Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE MOTHER-LOVE is unselfish, compassionate, tender, and pure, characterized by loyalty, constancy, and strength of purpose. Such love gives a foretaste of the eternal harmony wherein man forever dwells at one with infinite Spirit.

No matter where we may be or in what circumstances we may find ourselves, divine Love is present, ever available to the humble, receptive thought. God is not only the Father but the Mother of man.

In all his marvelous works Christ Jesus expressed a tender love for his fellow man, a love which he showed in healing the inharmonious conditions appearing before him. He recognized man's oneness with the Father, and, in demonstration of divine Love, he healed the sick and restored harmony to those who sought him.

The Master often spoke of God as "Father," and it is certain he understood the mother-qualities of the Almighty also. However, it was left for Christian Science to emphasize the motherhood of God. This religion reveals divine Love as our Mother as well as our Father, ever present. To the longing heart that waits on God this knowledge brings comfort, healing, and peace. The thought of mother-love is dear to humanity, and to conceive of the infinite as both Father and Mother helps one to turn to Him in childlike faith, confident that He will dispel our doubts and fears and supply our every need.

The scientific understanding of God and man as coexistent is a most effective remedial and healing agency, as faithful students of Christian Science are daily proving. The healing work consists of recognizing the perfection of God and man, and demonstrating divine Principle in the manifestation of a pure and tender love for each other. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 365, 366), "The poor suffering heart needs its rightful nutriment, such as peace, patience in tribulation, and a priceless sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness."

True love for our fellow man implies separating in our thinking the real man from the material concept. Sin, sickness, suffering, poverty, dishonesty, and deceit are no part of real being. These inharmonious conditions arise from the belief that life and intelligence are in matter. We need to be so imbued with spiritual love that we readily and naturally make the separation between the real man, spiritual and perfect, and the material so-called man, born of false belief. Reflecting divine Love, we can give loving and effective rebuke to sin without condemnation of persons, and so bring out proofs in healing. This was Jesus' method and it must be ours. Of the Master's healing work Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Often when inharmony seems difficult of cure, Christian Scientists have found that the specific need is for more love. A correct understanding of true mother-love is needed both by practitioner and patient; and when the heart is filled with Truth and Love the error of belief vanishes. One practitioner, when praying for light in a case seemingly difficult to cure, received the tender message: "God loves His children. He sees them as perfect, pure, and free. The very nature of the infinite precludes the possibility of distress and despair." With this thought came a deep sense of gratitude for the power of God and the eternal presence of His Christ, gratitude for Christian Science with its revelation of the fatherhood and motherhood of God, and gratitude for the Way-shower, whose example is for us to follow.

Demonstrating more mother-love, we understand and demonstrate more fully the brotherhood of man. Human affection is uplifted and purified when based on spiritual reality. God is Love, even as the Scriptures declare. Thus it is seen that the real man is spiritual and not material. This understanding ameliorates human relationships, strengthening and purifying home ties, and sweetening friendships. The real man is loving and lovable.

Universal brotherhood has always been the ideal of Christianity. Christ Jesus brought home this vital truth to his disciples when, told that his mother and brethren waited to see him, he said (Mark 3:33, 35): "Who is my mother, or my brethren? . . . Whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother, and my sister, and mother."

Holding to the one perfect God, divine Love, we express that tender mother-love which the world so greatly needs. This is our means of blessing mankind and hastening the day when all men shall recognize the glorious fact that we are indeed the children of one infinite Father-Mother God, and therefore, that we are brethren.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
The Mother Church

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"SACRAMENT"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

Moderkærlighed

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

SAND MODERKÆRLIGHED er uselvisk, medfølende, mild og ren og viser sig i Trofasthed, Udholdenhed og Karakterstyrke. En saadan Kærlighed giver en Forsmag paa den evige Harmoni, hvori Mennesket for evigt dvæler i Enhed med uendelig **A**and.

Ligegyldigt hvor vi færdes, hvilke Forhold vi end lever under, saa er guddommelig **K**ærlighed hos os og altid tilgængelig for den ydmyge og modtagelige Tanke. **G**ud er ikke blot **F**ader, men ogsaa **M**oder for Mennesket.

I alle sine herlige Gerninger gav Kristus Jesus Udtryk for en dyb Kærlighed til sine Medmennesker, og han viste den ved at helbrede de disharmoniske Tilstande, han blev stillet overfor. Han erkendte Menneskets Enhed med **F**aderen og ved sin Demonstration af guddommelig **K**ærlighed helbredte han de syge og genoprettede Harmoni for dem, som søgte til ham.

Mesteren talte ofte om **G**ud som **F**ader, og uden Tvivl forstod han tillige Moderegenskaberne hos den Almægtige. Men det blev overladt Kristen Videnskab at fremhæve **G**uds moderlige Natur. Denne Religion aabenbarer guddommelig **K**ærlighed som vor **M**oder ligesaa vel som vor **F**ader, der for evigt er os nær. Denne Kundskab bringer de længselsfulde Hjerter, der venter paa **G**ud, Trøst. Helbredelse og Fred. Tanken om Moderkærlighed er Menneskeheden dyrebar, og at opfatte den uendelige som baade **F**ader og **M**oder hjælper os til at gaa til Ham i barnlig Tillid, forvisset om at Han vil bortjage vor Tvivl og Frygt og stille hvert Behov.

Den videnskabelige Forstaaelse af **G**ud og Menneske som en Enhed er et højst virksomt Lægemiddel og Helbredelsesmetode, hvad alvorlige Kristen Videnskab-Studerende hver Dag beviser. Helbredelsesarbejdet bestaar i en Erkendelse af **G**uds og Menneskets Fuldkommenhed og i at demonstrere det guddommelige **P**rincip i Aabenbarelsen af en ren og mild **K**ærlighed til hverandre. Mary Baker Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Side 365 og 366): "Det stakkels lidende Hjerte behøver sin retmæssige Næring, som f. Eks. Fred, Taalmodighed i Prøvelsens Tid og den uvurderlige Følelse af vor kære **F**aders Miskundhed."

Sand Næstekærlighed bestaar bl.a. i at udskille i vore Tanker det virkelige Menneske fra det materielle Begreb. Synd, Sygdom, Lidelse, Fattigdom, Uærlighed og Svig har intet med virkelig Væren at gøre. Disse disharmoniske Tilstande opstaar af en Forestilling om, at der er Liv og Intelligens i Materie. Vi maa i den Grad gennemtrænges med aandelig Kærlighed, at vi hurtigt og ganske naturligt foretager Udskillelsen mellem det virkelige Menneske, der er aandeligt og fuldkomment, og det materielle saakaldte Menneske, opstaaet af falsk Forestilling. Naar vi genspejler guddommelig **K**ærlighed, formaar vi paa kærlig og fyldestgørende Maade at dadle Synd uden Fordømmelse af Personer og saaledes fremføre Beviser ved Helbredelse. Dette var, hvad Jesus gjorde, og vi maa følge ham. Om Mesterens Helbredelsesarbejde siger Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, Side 476 og 477): "Jesus saa i Videnskaben det fuldkomne Menneske, som viste sig for ham, hvor det syndige dødelige Menneske viser sig for de dødelige. I dette fuldkomne Menneske saa Frelseren **G**uds egen Lignelse, og dette rette Syn paa Mennesket helbredte de syge."

Ofte naar Disharmoni synes vanskelig at helbrede, har Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskabsmænd] set, at hvad der i særlig Grad tiltrængtes, var større Kærlighed. Baade den Praktiserende og Patienten behøver den rette Forstaaelse af sand Moderkærlighed; og naar Hjertet er fuldt af **S**andhed og **K**ærlighed, svinder Forestillingens Vildfarelse bort. Der var en Praktiserende, som under sin Bøn om Lys i et Tilfælde, der syntes vanskeligt at helbrede, modtog dette milde Budskab: "**G**ud elsker Sine Børn. Han ser dem som fuldkomne, rene og fri. Selve Beskaffenheden i det uendelige udelukker enhver Mulighed for Ulykke og Fortvivlelse." Med denne Tanke fulgte en dyb Følelse af Taknemmelighed for **G**uds Magt og for den evige Nærværelse af Hans Kristus, Taknemmelighed for Kristen Videnskab med dens Aabenbaring af **G**ud som baade vor **F**ader og vor **M**oder og Taknemmelighed for Vej-Viseren, hvis Eksempel vi maa følge.

Ved at demonstrere større Moderkærlighed faar vi en større Forstaaelse af Menneskets Broderskab og demonstrerer det med større Fuldstændighed. Menneskers Kærlighed opløftes og lutres, naar den baseres paa aandelig Virkelighed. **G**ud er **K**ærlighed, som der staar i Bibelen. Vi ser saaledes, at det virkelige Menneske er aandeligt, og ikke materielt. Denne Forstaaelse skaber bedre Forhold mellem Menneskene, styrker og forædler Kærligheden til vort Hjem og forsøder vore Venskaber. Det virkelige Menneske er kærligt og elskeligt.

Det universelle Broderskab har alle Dage været Kristendommens Ideal. Kristus Jesus fremhævede denne levende Sandhed for sine Disciple, da de meddelte ham, at hans Moder og hans Brødre ventede paa at komme til at tale med ham, og han sagde (Markus-Evangeliet 3:33, 35): "Hvem er min Moder og mine Brødre? . . . den, som gør Guds Villie, det er min Broder og Søster og Moder."

Ved at holde os til den ene og eneste fuldkomne **G**ud, guddommelig **K**ærlighed, udtrykker vi den milde Moderkærlighed, som Verden i saa høj Grad trænger til. Dette er vort Middel til at velsigne Menneskeheden og fremskynde den Dag, hvor alle skal erkende den herlige Sandhed, at vi virkelig er Børn af een uendelig **F**ader-**M**oder **G**ud, og at vi derfor er Brødre.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan raaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Let Us Not Name the Stars

Let us not name the stars,
Nor count them;
Rather let us stand in the night,
Our eyes silvered by their shining
And full of wonder at unknown millions.
Let us leave them in the wide dark sky—
Soft and strange, lights we can not touch—
Lights not to be known.

CAROL FOSTER

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS
Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1940

Right Start On Economics Is Held Vital

Social Progress group at Wellesley is told that planners are too apt to deal with terminals.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 13—Economic planners are too apt to deal with terminals—not with starting points, according to a lecture prepared by Prof. Peter H. Odegard of Amherst College, for presentation this morning at the Institute for Social Progress, in session on the Wellesley College campus. In the unavoidable absence of Professor Odegard the lecture was read by his fellow Amherst professor, George Rogers Taylor.

No matter how thoroughly desirable some of these economic schemes are, said Professor Odegard, it is the first step toward them that counts. To take a new road we must have a practical starting point available.

Such a starting point may be the democratic "service state"—which, he continued, is the logical result of a system under which government depends on the consent of the governed and responds to the demands of the enfranchised masses. But in enlarging the number of services performed by the government—and increasing greatly the number of government employees, Professor Odegard pointed out, it is necessary to guard against a trend toward the totalitarian state.

Lose Its Power

As early as 1912, he said, Hilaire Belloc, in his essay on "The Servile State," argued that the capitalist system, because of its instability, would gradually lose its power to provide security for the masses—and the state would be compelled to intervene on their behalf. But, wrote Mr. Belloc, "the very legislation designed to improve the lot of the masses . . . carries with it the implication of servitude. The state guarantees to the proletarian, as the master did to his slave, sufficiency and security; and the next step . . . will be to imposed the obligation to work" under conditions prescribed by the state. The emergence of the totalitarian state in Germany, Italy, Russia and elsewhere, Professor Odegard pointed out, seems to confirm Mr. Belloc's analysis.

"How shall we draw the line between what should be publicly owned and what should not?" Replying to this question, Professor Odegard listed six fields in which government ownership is beneficial. They were (1) plants producing for government use—as in arms and roadbuilding materials; (2) where private capital is not available at sufficiently low cost—as in education, slum clearance highways, water supply and public health; (3) where conservation of necessary but limited natural resources is essential—as in forests, oil, natural beauty spots and watershed; (4) where through price control it is possible to promote or discourage certain practices—as in liquor traffic; (5) where military preparation requires it—as in dock facilities, naval stations, coaling stations and canals; (6) where government regualtion without ownership has proved ineffective in protecting the public interest—as where a publicly owned utility in competition with private utilities keeps rates low and service good.

Political Liberty

"The great achievement of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries," Professor Odegard declared, "was political liberty. The problem facing the twentieth century is to achieve economic equality without sacrificing political liberty.

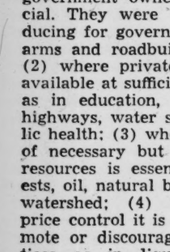
"We can perform wonders," he added, "when we have a united purpose or will—as was demonstrated in the World War."

Week-end features of the Institute program include an open-air discussion meeting at 2 p. m. tomorrow in Tower Court Terrace.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness this afternoon. General ly fair and continued cool, with lowest temperatures near 60 degrees tonight. Sunday fair, becoming slightly warmer, with gentle northerly winds. Monday somewhat indicative of increasing cloudiness and temperatures near normal.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair today and tomorrow with slowly rising temperature this afternoon, somewhat warmer tomorrow.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine—Fair and continued cool today. Fair tomorrow and somewhat warmer.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	61	New Orleans	75	84
Chicago	56	69	New York	62	63
Denver	62	86	Norfolk	64	93
Kansas City	58	77	Philadelphia	62	75
Los Angeles	61	97	St. Louis	88	71
Miami	80	90	San Francisco	59	71
Minneapolis	57	76	Washington	62	82

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., July 13.
B—Maximum, July 12.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:51 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 7:23 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 7:51 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Monday, 8:26 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:51 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:50 p. m., Sunday.

'You're in the Army Now!'

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Civilians Answer Call to Arms

1. C. M. T. C. presentation at Plattsburg, N. Y., where New England National Guard units are to assemble in August for largest Army concentration in peacetime history. 2. "Company street" of a businessmen's battalion at Fort Devens, Mass. 3. Pvt. Carmelo H. Ciaccio, Co. F, 26th Infantry, U. S. A., bugler at Fort Devens for current C. M. T. C. camp. 4. Mess call for businessmen's battalion. 5. Businessmen's battalion at Fort Devens. Left to right: P. Gilbert Sullivan, State Representative from Dorchester, and Joseph L. Murphy, State Senator from Dorchester.

Schools Ready to Start Defense Courses

The whirr of spinning motors and the screech of metal lathes will rise to new intensity in trade schools throughout the State next week as Massachusetts' educational defense program gains momentum.

State Education Director Walter F. Downey announced today that Boston will begin training 216 men selected from the Boston Navy Yard apprentice list and the WPA early in the week.

Schools to be opened on Monday include East Boston, Hyde Park, and Mechanic Arts for training 140 men from the Boston Navy Yard apprentice list, Michael J. Downey, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston Schools announced. In addition the Boston Trade School will open on Tuesday to train 60 men in machine work and 16 in welding. All of these trainees will be from the WPA.

As soon as additional equipment already installed in the Trade School is connected other sections in welding will be opened, it is reported.

At Fall River, the Bradford Durfee Textile School will begin a second unit of 35 men from the WPA in machine shop work on Monday, bringing its total registration up to 70 trainees.

A member of the Brookline school committee, after conferring with Commissioner Downey last night, stated his town is seriously considering a training program. Decision will be made at a school committee meeting Tuesday night.

By the end of the first week of this educational defense program, according to Commissioner Downey, approximately 1,700 men will have registered to take courses in 18 out of the 35 boys' industrial schools throughout the Commonwealth, in machine shop work, welding, and pattern making.

A number of cities and towns have not yet submitted approvable programs, the State Department of Education reports, but it is anticipated that before the middle of next week additional courses will be made available, making it possible for more men to receive this emergency training.

Woman Knitting Sweater

I watched her hands move through the wool
And the compassionate look upon her face;
She knitted because her heart was full
With pity for a foreign place,—
For children lonely in the night,
For women like herself; for men,
Living in darkness, seeking light—
And she would comfort them.
This was her gift, this wealth of hand,
This sweater that was like a song
That someone cold would understand
And hear for long.

Pegasus

N. E. Enrolls 30,000 Men In Training for Defense

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In answer to the Nation's demand for greater preparedness, nearly 30,000 New England youth and men of all ages are going on active duty this summer as part of the vast reserve network of the United States Army, which this year is undergoing its greatest peacetime drill.

Those who are dropping civilian pursuits in order to shoulder arms include professional and businessmen of all walks of life, college and high-school students. Normal vacation periods and extended leaves of absence are being utilized, with the several types of encampments ranging from two to six weeks in length. Many firms are co-operating by arranging leaves and pay so that employees' income does not drop off during their Army life.

Because of events abroad, those answering America's call to arms are expected by Maj.-Gen. James A. Woodruff, commander of the First Corps (New England) Area, to attain the greatest efficiency rating in the peacetime history of the various reserve units. This is explained as due to the service of present wars in impressing America's "citizen-army" of the twin needs: for developing a constructive world in which war is the last resort in defense of ideals, and for developing a trained Army second to none.

Wide Scope of Training

Apart from the Regular Army activity such as the current drive to increase the permanent personnel, the reserve units on or going on active duty include the National Guards of the several States, the Citizens Military Training Camps, the revived Military Training Camps Association encampments for business and professional men, the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and the Organized Reserve Corps.

Largest single unit going on duty is Massachusetts' National Guard, the 26th Division, numbering some 12,750 officers and men. Most of them are to take part in the extraordinary army maneuvers during August at Plattsburg, New York, where various Regular Army and reserve units from Atlantic states totaling 100,000 officers and men are gathering for the largest concentration of troops in peacetime history.

Also training at the Plattsburg maneuver will be the 43rd Division of the National Guard, comprising some 12,000 officers and men from the five other New England States.

These two Divisions will form part of an "Army" in the field, and the month's training will be climaxed with two-sided exercises, in which the "Army" will be divided for a simulated battle between two theoretical "Armies."

Theory Into Practice

For the Guardsmen who have drilled weekly throughout the year, the Plattsburg maneuvers are a welcome opportunity for trying out what they have been studying in theory all year.

Probably the greatest interest in the various summer encampments attaches itself to the Nation's 3,000 professional and business men who in various reservations are giving up a month of their time and $42.15 each for the M. T. C. A. training. In New England, 300 are now outfitted and billeted at Fort Devens, 35 miles west of Boston, where they are given a "telescoped" training in infantry and in general army theory. Unlike other reserve units, which build from year to year, the "business men's battalion" is scheduled only for this summer, due to the situation abroad. The influence of this type of camp, revived from the Plattsburg days of the World War, is expected to last in the form of better civilian appreciation of military needs, while many of those now getting a taste of "hep, hep, hepping," may apply for further reserve duty in such groups as the National Guard or C. M. T. C.

Not Behind the Plow

"You're in the Army now" is as true of the "businessmen's battalion" as of any other more permanent organization. They look just about the same as a Regular Army unit: they wear the summer-weight khaki blouses and slacks; the shoes are just as heavy as those of the Regular Army; they arise at the same early reveille; they "fall-in" on the same type of dusty "company streets," and live in a canvas tent with cement floor, familiar to anyone who has ever attended a summer Army camp.

Some 2,895 young men are attending the various C. M. T. C. camps: 900 at Fort Devens, 900 at Fort Adams, R. I.; 725 at Fort Williams, Maine; and the rest at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

These young fellows comprise a chief source of reserve officers for the Army. Each hopeful attends four summer camps, each a month long; after successfully passing correspondence courses on Army theory, he receives a reserve commission as a second lieutenant; when on active duty, such as instructing during a summer C. M. T. C. camp, or during wartime, he ranks with, and is paid much as, a second lieutenant out of West Point itself.

Officers for the C. M. T. C. training include both Regular Army officers and Reserve Officers. The latter include World War veterans and others who have retired from the Regular Army to go on the reserve list, or who have worked their way up via the R. O. T. C. or the C. M. T. C.

Experience for Officers

Various O. R. C. units take turns in commanding the C. M. T. C., and thus get practical training with troops.

Other O. R. C. groups get their active duty in specialized encampments without troops—save enlisted Regulars who shine their shoes, tidy their quarters, and keep their mess.

These specialized units are: Infantry, Engineers, Quartermaster, Chemical Warfare, Medical, Coast Artillery, and Field Artillery, at the various Regular Army reservations throughout New England.

The college-grade cadets in the R. O. T. C. attend a summer encampment before receiving their reserve commissions as second lieutenants. This summer's R. O. T. C. camps include: infantry, 178 at Fort Devens (from Boston University, Connecticut State, Rhode Island State, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont colleges); cavalry: Fort Ethan Allen, 58 from Norwich University, and 23 from Massachusetts State; field artillery, Fort Ethan Allen, 60 from Harvard and 37 from Yale; coast artillery, Fort Monroe, Va., 65 from M. I. T., 34 from New Hampshire and 26 from Maine; ordnance: Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, 40 from M. I. T.; engineers: Fort Belvoir, Virginia, 60 from M. I. T.; chemical warfare, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, 20 from M. I. T.; signal corps: Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, 35 from M. I. T.; medical: Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, 25 from Vermont and 24 from B. U.

Cheaper Water Is Announced For Users in Quincy

Reduced water rates in Quincy for both domestic and commercial metered service, with the exception of seasonal rates for summer cottages, making an average annual saving of $2 was announced today.

Under the new schedule, for all domestic uses where the minimum rate was $8.50 for six months, the new rate will be $1 less, and a yearly reduction of $2 on the minimum charge from $17 to $15.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin declared that the reduction, which will affect practically every home and commercial user in Quincy, was made possible by the Water Department debt requirements being materially decreased and the per capita consumption decreased also, thus requiring less revenue from water users to meet the financial obligations of the Department.

Vermont Special Session

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 13 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken indicated yesterday that he would call the Vermont Legislature into session this month to amend a law fixing the dates for special primaries so that the unexpired term of the late Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) could be filled at the regular election.

Maine Airport Program Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Augusta, Maine, July 13

The Maine Military Defense Commission has approved development and expansion of six airports urged by the War Department in connection with the National Defense Program.

Work will start as soon as possible at Bangor and Houlton and the Commission's executive committee will work out with the War Department and the WPA details for four additional airport sites, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Chairman of the Commission, declared.

53 New Firms In Boston Give Work to 1,500

Jobs for upwards of 1,500 persons were provided by 53 new industrial companies established in Metropolitan Boston during the first six months of 1940, compared with 1,300 jobs and 46 new units in the comparable period of 1939, according to the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

The average size of these new companies continues to be small, the Bureau says, "which is typical of our industrial structure hereabouts, but the variety of products is great."

From the most recent summary of new companies, covering the past several weeks, 14 new manufacturing firms are found to have begun operations in this area, providing work for about 200 persons. Of this number 11 are in Boston and one each in Somerville, Cambridge, and Waltham. The survey shows expansion by five other companies and the introduction of three new products by local firms.

The five expansion programs covered in the survey will lead to the use of about 45,000 square feet of additional floor space, of which 36,000 represents new construction, the Bureau states.

Clothing manufacturing, which leads in value of manufactured products in Boston, tops the activities of the 14 new firms, with three of them in that line of business, employing 60 persons. The furniture industry came next, with four companies making jobs for 40 persons. The entire group of new establishments has occupied a total of more than 50,000 feet of floor space, the Bureau adds.

Democratic Delegates Off For Chicago

Bay State group is ostensibly for Farley but votes for Roosevelt on first ballot intimated.

Massachusetts' 144 delegates and alternates to the Democratic National Convention left North Station this afternoon on a special Boston & Maine train bound for Chicago.

Position of the Massachusetts delegation in the Convention balloting seemed uncertain. Although ostensibly pledged to support James A. Farley, certain delegates who permitted themselves to be elected on that slate now intimate that they will vote for President Roosevelt on the first ballot.

Two prominent delegates, however, former Gov. Joseph Ely and Joseph A. Scolponetti, the latter voting as alternate for James M. Curley, who was unable to accompany the delegation, have indicated that they will not vote for the President. Mr. Ely, a severe critic of the New Deal, has stated he will not give the President his vote under any circumstance and Mr. Scolponetti opposes the President's nomination on the third term issue.

It is expected that a majority of the delegates will give their vote to Mr. Farley—at least on the early ballots. If the President is nominated on the first ballot, as some predict, the position of the Massachusetts delegation may prove embarrassing.

The question of compromise delegates in the event of Mr. Roosevelt's withdrawal or the failure of Mr. Farley to make a strong show occupied the attention of delegates as they prepared to leave.

Mentioned as a possible candidate was Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporaton and some talk was heard of giving Massachusetts support to Senator Wheeler of Montana. Also heard was the suggestion that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas be advanced as a candidate for second place on the Democratic ticket.

One of the largest convention groups ever to go from the Bay State was aboard the special train when it left North Station. Stops were scheduled at Cambridge, Fitchburg, Gardner, Greenfield, and North Adams to take on delegates and guests. The group will arrive in Chicago at 8:40 (Central Standard Time) tomorrow morning.

Extension of Boston Piers May Revive Old Waterfront

Extension of pierhead lines 200 feet further into the harbor, approval of which has just been granted by the United States War Department, marks the first step in the program of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works' Waterways Division, toward a comprehensive improvement and development of Boston Harbor, its property and its commerce, it was announced today by Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of the new Division of Waterways.

Plans to extend the pierhead lines were launched more than a year ago, and the approval of the program along the South Boston and the Atlantic Avenue-Commercial Street waterfronts, opens up this area to potential pier enlargement and the eventual docking of big freighters along Atlantic Avenue where the old clipper ships once tied up after voyages to all parts of the seven seas.

Extension of Commonwealth Pier, No. 5, in South Boston, another 200 feet into the harbor, making possible berthing facilities for large passenger-vessels without disturbing freighters at the same pier, is a possibility, hinging upon appropriations for the estimated minimum cost of $500,000.

Extensive study is being made by engineers of the Department of Public Works, of several plans submitted by shipping interests, for improvement and development of the port. General Hale expects to have some of these ready to submit to the next Legislature in the form of bills calling for specific projects.

Among several plans submitted to the Department for consideration are those urging new piers to follow closely along present property lines, and construction of uniform piers, 300 feet wide, separated by slips 200 feet wide. Most of these projects await appropriations.

Other port improvement projects are under way or contemplated by the Department. A $25,000 dredging job has been awarded by contract that will result in the dredging out of a wider channel and turning basin between the main ship channel and the East Boston piers of the Boston & Albany Railroad. Work is expected to start shortly.

Coast Artillery Units Proposed

At least two coast artillery units of the Massachusetts National Guard may be under consideration today by the War Department for extended active duty with the four full Guard divisions from the nation at large, despite the fact that no local Guard units were named in the initial announcement yesterday.

This possibility was pointed out today by State House observers, inasmuch as the plan of President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson included unspecified regiments of coast artillery and anti-aircraft.

Pending Congressional approval, the plan specifies units from practically all areas except New England, where at this time the War Department does not want to disturb industrial output. Bay State units which may yet be called up include the 211th and 241st Coast Artillery regiments, each with approximately five batteries and service complements.

Valuable English Horses Reach Boston

Twelve English horses valued by their owners at about $1,000,000 arrived at Boston yesterday aboard the Belgian steamer Ville deMons from Liverpool and Glasgow. The steamer is the former American Trader of the United States Lines, and carries a cosmopolitan crew of many nationalities. The horses, in effect, are refugees from bomb-showered England. Formerly owned by British noblemen, they are consigned to a New York broker.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"My Son, My Son," starring Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. 2:10, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Women Without Names," 4:10, 7:55.

Coolidge Corner—
"Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 2, 5, 8; also "If I Had My Way," with Bing Crosby, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"The Ghost Breakers," starring Bob Hope. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10; also "Three Faces West," featuring Sigrid Gurie. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Movietours," including Sydney, Australia; Land of Incas, Venezuela, St. Augustine, Florida, and other places; "Information Please," and "News Digest," 1 to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Saps at Sea," staring Laurel & Hardy. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50; also "One Million B. C.," starring Carole Landis. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Metropolitan—
"All This and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9:35 a. m., 1:20, 5:20, 9:15; also "Pop Always Pays," with Leon Errol and Walter Catlett. 12:15, 4:05, 8:05.

Modern—
"Four Sons," starring Eugenie Leontovich. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:45, 9:45; also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Turn About" starring Carole Landis. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30; also, "Susan and God," starring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Paramount—
Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers." 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Three Faces West," with Sigrid Gurie. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Sailor's Lady," starring Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10; also, "Hot Steel," with Richard Arlen. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

State—
"Susan and God," starring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10; also "Turn About," with Carole Landis. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30.

Scollay—
"Four Sons," starring Eugenie Leontovich. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40; also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," featuring George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," featuring Clarence Budington Kelland, U. S. Army Cavalry, Blue Barron and His Orchestra; Comedy and News, 9:30 a. m., to midnight.

Telepix—
"Information Please," with Clarence Budington Kelland. "Excursions in Science," "Conga and Dance Revels," also News Digest, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Radio—Page 10

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Trans-Lux—
"Wagons Westward," with Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15; "If I Had a Million," with W. C. Fields. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—
"Swanee River," with Don Ameche. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20; also "His Girl Friday," starring Rosalind Russell. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:40, 10:10.

University—
"Flight Angels." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15; also "March of Time." 2:40, 6:05, 9:25; also "Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson. 3, 6:20, 9:45.

Uptown—
Ezra Stone in "Those Were The Days." 2:35, 5:35, 8:30; also Edward G. Robinson in "Brother Orchid." 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Tomorrow

Esplanade Concert

Enbankment Road, 8:30

QUINCY PORTER, Guest Conductor
Overture to "The Secret of Suzanne" Wolf-Ferrari
Symphony in B minor, "Unfinished" Schubert
1. Allegro moderator. 2. Andante con moto
"A Night on Bald Mountain" Moussorgsky
Incidental Music to "Anthony and Cleopatra" Quincy Porter
Nocturne from "Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
Waltz "Lagoons," from "A Night in Venice" J. Strauss
Dance of the Buffoons from "Snow-maiden" Rimsky-Korsakov

Museum of Fine Art, Fenway—
Guidance tour on Italian Paintings at 3:30. Miss Boyd

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Mae Taylor, Soprano, Leo Litwin, Pianist, Margret Kurkjian, Accompanist, 2.

State Pier Wharfage Rates Set by Ruling of Commission

Log of the Port of Boston

Freight moving over Boston piers that are owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will pay, in accordance with the order of the United States Maritime Commission of Jan. 4, 1940, wharfage charges, rates to be effective July 20. News of this arrangement was divulged today, with appearance of "Supplement 6" to the original tariff of rules, regulations, and charges for Commonwealth Pier No. 1, East Boston, and Commonwealth Pier No. 5, South Boston.

Under former procedure, freight moving via rail to or from points 40 miles or more from Boston did not pay wharfage direct. This was called discriminatory by objectors, and complaints were filed with the Maritime Commission, whose order to correct certain wharfage rates and practices has been postponed several times to allow for study of the question.

Minimum wharfage charge under the new plan will be 15 cents for each 1,000 pounds of freight or less, on individual shipments, and 25 cents for shipments between 1,000 and 2,500 pounds. On all heavier shipments, the assessment will be 25 cents for each ton of 2,000 pounds. In cases where the freight rates made by the steamship company are on a ton of 40 cubic feet basis, the wharfage charge will be at 25 cents a ton of 40 cubic feet. The charge on lumber will be either 25 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds or 40 cents for each 1,000 board feet, at the option of the ship.

Cadmus Cargo Planned

Direct shipment of Colombian coffee from Cristobal, C. Z., to Boston, arranged by co-operation between the Boston Port Authority and the United Fruit Company, whereby the steamer Cadmus made a special sailing to this port recently, is to be continued for at least another trip, due at Boston about July 31. The Cadmus is returning to Cristobal to bring another lot to Boston. The coffee accumulated because of the disruption of regular steamship services that formerly brought it to Boston.

Export Forms Awaited

Export licenses, which are now required under the President's proclamation for the shipment out of the country of certain basic products, machine tools, metal working machinery, hides and wool, have not yet arrived in Boston. They are issued by the State Department, and the new regulations are causing considerable confusion and delay in the forwarding of such goods from all the ports.

Pending receipt of a supply at the Boston custom house, exporters will have to apply directly to the State Department at Washington for the necessary forms, and comply strictly with the instructions in filing applications.

The forms will have to be filed in duplicate for each shipment to each consignee, and each form must cover only one commodity. The forms are in addition to the regular export declarations, but the two must agree.

Auto Registrars Urge Insurance

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13 (AP) — Motor Vehicle Administrators of Eastern States heard recently demands for enforcement of universal compulsory automobile insurance or financial responsibility laws in order to remove from highways drivers who are "reckless, unfit, financially irresponsible and potentially murderers."

Addressing the opening session of a three-day meeting of the eastern conference of the American Association of Administrators, George Schwoebel, Director of the Financial Responsibility Division of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Department, asserted such laws can be "the strongest weapons we have of combating accidents."

A New Jersey statute requires proof of financial responsibility for auto accident damages from drivers convicted of major motor vehicle violations.

At the same time, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Deputy Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of Massachusetts, declared compulsory insurance in his State has "reduced accidents and kept dilapidated vehicles off roads." He urged its adoption in other states.

Twice-a-Year SALE

At the peak of the season our regular "quality-famous" lines substantially reduced:

Tropical 3-Pc. Suits NOW $29.50

Regular Weight Suits NOW $31.50-$36

Underwear 10% OFF

Neckwear Hose
Pajamas Robes
Sport Coats Slacks

at worth while savings

NICKERSON
The Men's Store
298 Washington St.
BOSTON

Maine's Famous Old 'Narrow Gauge' Facing an End

Wide World

Townfolk to Vote on Future of Line at Bridgton

At left—Old No. 8 shown in action. Center—Pandicherry, a passenger car which made the first trip in 1882 and is still in operation, with room for just one passenger on each side of the aisle; Conductor Walter Brown, Jr., is taking tickets from passengers. Right—Engine crew, Engineer Everett L. Brown, and Fireman George H. Sargent.

Gallop's Island Marine School Group Ensconced

Volunteers for Uncle Sam's training course in radio, marine engineering and seamanship, gathered from CCC camps in all parts of the United States, are "settling down" to their studies at the newly established school at Gallop's Island, Boston harbor.

The enrollees, brought here by the steamer American Seaman from New York where the 325 volunteers had been assembled, are the second group to come to the Boston harbor school. The first group of about 100, having been stationed on the American Seaman for some time, was brought to Gallop's Island June 17. Of the second contingent, 200 are being schooled in technical radio instruction and the remainder in seamanship.

The school is under the auspices of the United States Maritime Service, a unit of the Maritime Commission, and the instruction is in charge of the Coast Guard. Lieut. Kenneth S. Davis is Superintendent. Objectives are to qualify young men to serve as radio operators and technicians aboard vessels of the increasing American merchant marine, and to build up a reserve of men for manning the craft.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	**U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Dance Music	Red Sox-Chicago base-	"The Four Tones"
3:15	**U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Dance Music	ball game	"Console Capers"
3:30	News; "Old Vienna"	National Music Camp	Concert Music	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Piano and organ	Band at Interlochen	Concert Music	Boston Red Sox-Chi-	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee; variety	Ninth annual Central	cago White Sox: second	Tea Time Melodies
4:15	lege debate	Club Matinee; variety	City Play Festival	baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:30	Sport program	Sports Comment	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Boston Red Sox-Chi-	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Male quartet	Club Matinee; variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	cago White Sox: second	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Music; "Buffalo Pre-	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	sents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Natl. Guard talk	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; Boston Baseball	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Defense of America	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today**	ed": dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten Kapers"	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Concert
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	**John B. Kennedy, news.**	George Stearney's Or.	News Service
7:30	Columbia's Gay	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Twentieth Century En-	"Musical Strings"
7:45	Nineties Revue	Emil Coleman's Orch.	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	semble	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Sky Blazers":	**Radio Guild Drama:**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Network program	Variety program
8:15	Roscoe Turner	**"The Escape"**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety program
8:30	The Human Adven-	"Marriage Club"	Dol Brissette's Orch.	"Nobody's Children":	Sport program
8:45	ture: News	"Marriage Club"	Dol Brissette's Orch.	orphans' histories	"Let's Dance"
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; soloists	**Democratic National**	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	American Choral Festi-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**Pre-Convent'n Dinner**	ty's Orchestra	val, conducted by	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	**European news**	"Station E-Z-R-A":	Alfred Wallenstein	News Service
10:15	**Democratic Con-**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	comedy sketch	Choral Festival	Dance Parade
10:30	**vention Preview**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**Rep. Van Zandt, Pa.**	**Dem. Convention Pre-**	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45	News; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	**view; James A. Farley**	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Music	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Weather Service	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Ensemble Moderne
11:30	Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15	Reveille"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	**News of Europe**	**News Roundup**	**News Roundup**	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Piano solo	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	nade": recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Clyde Barrie, bari-	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	tone	gram	loists; orchestra	nade": recordings	"Melodic Moods"
10:00	Church of the Air	"Melodic Moods": salon	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15	Church of the Air	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	"Religious Service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": Negro	"Tom Terriss"	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	male quartet	The Ross Sisters	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:00	News; Music	News; Studio Party	Morning Service from	Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	Harpsichord soloist	Studio Party; Weather	Cathedral Church of	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Sidney Walton & Music	St. Paul; Rev. Edward	Church Service	Manner"
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters, songs	T. Sullivan, speaker	Tremont Temple Service	Radio Review
12:00	News; weather	**Music Hall: Henrietta**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	**Schumann, pianist;**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Edwina Eustis, con-**	**"Wings Over America":**	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	**tralto; string quartet**	**talk; drama**	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"
1:15	"Waltz Time"	Norsemen Quartet	Religious program	McFarland Twins	"Around the Town"
1:30	"March of Games"	News Service	A Capella Choir	Wildlife program	"Around the Town"
1:45	"March of Games"	Al and Lee Relser	"Silver Strings"	"Cafe Continental"	"Around the Town"
2:00	**Brazilian Exchange**	Treasure Trails of Song	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15	**Program**	Treasure Trails of Song	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30	News; "Summer	"Salon Silhouettes": so-	**University of Chicago**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45	Cruise": songs	prano and orchestra	**Round Table**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00	**Columbia Broad-**	Vicente Gomez, gutar	'From Hollywood Today'	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**casting Symphony**	Foreign Policy Associat'n	'From Hollywood Today'	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Orchestra; Howard**	National Music Camp	Dance Music	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	**Barlow, conductor;**	at Interlochen	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**William Fine-**	Sunday Vespers	Al Donahue's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadors	"Strings and Things":
4:15	**shriber, comment**	Sunday Vespers	Al Donahue's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadors	orchestra
4:30	**"Invitation to**	News; Basin Street	"The World Is Yours":	"Haven of Rest": mari-	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
4:45	**Learning"**	Chamber Music Society	dramatization	time hymns and songs.	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
5:00	To be announced	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Fornier Trio
5:15	To be announced	"Garden Gossip"	Three Cheers: vocal	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	"Guest Night"
5:30	"Flow Gently,	Voice of Hawaii	**Democratic National**	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Sweet Rhythm"	News; Boston Baseball	**Convention Preview**	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Erwin Yeo, organist
6:00	"Fun in Print"	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Tropical Serenade"	News Service
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Talk, Senator Johnson	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	Network program	Religious program
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Network program	Religious program
7:00	News of the World	News from Europe	News from Europe	Ramona: Tune Twisters;	"Sweet Music"
7:15	Sen. Wheeler, Mont.	News from Europe	News from Europe	popular orchestra	"Sweet Music"
7:30	"The Adventures of	World's Fair Band;	"Bandwagon"; George	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45	Ellery Queen"	Eugene Labarre, cond.	Jean's Orchestra	Wythe Williams, news	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	**Columbia Work-**	**Sunday Night Concert:**	"The Bishop and the	**American Forum of the**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	**shop: drama**	**Summer Symphony Or-**	Gargoyle": drama	**Air: pre-convention**	cal Album"
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.;	**chestra conducted by**	**"One Man's Family":**	**roundup by well-known**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	vocalists; News	**Edwin MacArthur**	**dramatic sketch**	**speakers**	cal Album"
9:00	**Summer Hour: Jes-**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**sica Dragonette;**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	**James Newill; Lin-**	Irene Rich, sketch	**American Album of Fa-**	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Eton Boys
9:45	**ton Wells; orch.**	"Sports Newsreel"	**miliar Music**	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Coral Islanders
10:00	Sports news; News.	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; WGN Symphonic	Arizona Rangers
10:15	Weather; Music	J Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	**Hour: Marion Claire,**	Arizona Rangers
10:30	**Dem. Pre-Conven-**	"Good Will Hour": John	Humane Nature in Action	**soprano; Henry Weber's**	News Service
10:45	**tion Program**	J. Anthony, director	Cesar Saerchinger	**Orchestra; male chorus**	"Let's Dance"
11:00	'Headlines, Bylines'	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	McFarland Twins' Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Will Bradley's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Will Bradley's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Request program
11:15	"Martha Webster".	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"The Gauchos"
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith & News	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Naval Reserve talk
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Mastersingers"; trans.	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	**Opening of Democratic**	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hits and Bits"	Novachord program
1:45	"Road of Life"	**National Convention**	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	'Hymns of All Churches'	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan, M.D."	New England News	"Grimm's Daughters"	Music program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Yesterday's Headlines"	John Kiley, organist
2:45	"My Son and I"	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox - St.	Western Serenade
3:15	Poetic Strings	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Louis Browns baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	game, Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	nouncer	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox - St.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Record Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Louis Browns baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"In Record Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	game, Jim Britt, an-	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Community Bulletin	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jaye Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Radio Magic"	News from Europe	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Traveling Gordons; sk.
8:00	**"So You Think You**	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	**Know Music"**	interviews	**White; orchestra**	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"Washington Merry-Go-	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	"Who Are You?"	Sport program
8:45	Shields; War news	Round"	**prano; symphonic orch**	Clem Williams' Orch.	Studio program
9:00	**"Forecast": Ray-**	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**mond Paige's Or-**	mystery drama	program	matic program	cal Album"
9:30	**chestra; dramati-**	Salute to Florida Blue	**Grant Park Concert**	**Goldman Band Concert**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**zation**	Network	**Grant Park Concert**	**Goldman Band Concert**	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady: Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nnetals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Frankie Stan's Orch.
10:30	**Democratic National**	**Democratic National**	**Democratic Convention**	**Address by Rep. William**	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
10:45	**Convention**	**Convention: Keynote**	**keynote address;**	**B. Bankhead, Alabama**	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	**address by Rep. Wm.**	**Speaker William B.**	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Weather	**B. Bankhead, Alabama**	**Bankhead, Alabama**	"The Profit Trio"	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:30	"Midnight Swing	News; Weather	News Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

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Rhode Island Labor Disputes Put Into Hands of Mediators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13—A Labor Mediation Panel from which mediation boards will be chosen in the future for the consideration and settlement of industrial disputes in Rhode Island has been named by Director of Labor Harvey A. Saul.

The panel from which a board of three will be selected includes two labor representatives, John H. Powers, business agent of the loom-fixers' Union, Congress of Industrial Organization, and Adam G. Sawyer, President of the Westerly Central Labor Union and Secretary of the Westerly Granite Cutters' Union, American Federation of Labor; and for the employers, C. B. Rockwell, Treasurer of Collins and Aikman Corporation, Bristol, and Norman D. MacLeod, President of the Abrasive Machine Tool Company, East Providence.

Former Supreme Court Associate Justice John W. Sweeney will represent the public.

Mr. Saul announced the following rules to guide the Board in its deliberations:

1. The rights and powers are of such mediation and conciliation boards shall apply when three members are present with one member representing each of three interests, that is the public, labor and employer.

2. Disputes and grievances between an employer and his employees which are not settled by mutual agreement between themselves may be referred to the Board for inquiry and investigation by the director of labor upon the consent or approval by either or both parties of the dispute. The Board is empowered to conduct investigations to hold hearings and summon witnesses.

3. The parties involved in the disputes considered by the Board should be requested by the Director or the Board to continue in business or at work without a strike or lockout for a period of days mutually agreed upon by both parties until an investigation is made, and report is rendered by the Board. Failure to make such agreement will not prevent investigation or report.

4. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur which the Director considers to be against the public welfare the Director upon his own initiative may designate a Board to conduct investigation, hold hearings, summons witnesses and take testimony under oath pertinent to the dispute.

5. Upon failure or refusal to settle a dispute by mediation, the Board shall suggest that parties submit the matters in controversy to voluntary arbitration.

6. The Board may act as a board of arbitration when voluntarily requested by both parties in a dispute or by mutual consent the board may propose members for such board of arbitration.

7. If the Board fails to effect a settlement of the dispute by mediation or the parties refuse to submit the matters in controversy to voluntary arbitration, the Board by majority vote shall submit a report of the facts of all matters in controversy to the Director of Labor which he may disclose to the public.

8. Information submitted to the Board in confidence by any party shall be retained as confidential and shall not be revealed by the Board without specific authority by the party or parties who submitted the information.

9. The Board is empowered to employ the services of technical experts when expert information pertaining to working conditions, accounting methods, wage plans and production methods is necessary.

10. Investigation and clerical assistance for the Board shall be supplied by the Director and investigators as designated and approved by the Board shall have any power which the Board has and which by majority vote it delegates to such investigators.

Weather Bureau Plans Under Way

Working plans for an $80,000 construction project at the East Boston airport to house Boston's new weather forecasting station, scheduled to begin operation here next September, are being prepared by William P. Long, Park Commissioner, for submission to Work Projects Administration authorities here and in Washington.

The project, consisting of an addition to the administration building at the airport, would not be completed for a year, Mr. Long estimated. In the meantime, the expanded facilities of the Federal Weather Bureau here probably will be housed in a locker room on the second floor of the administration building, near the present weather station.

The new project would involve adding a second floor to that portion of the administration building which now has only one story. The cost to Boston would be approximately $25,000, with the balance from a WPA grant. About 2,500 feet of new floor space would be provided.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, July 15

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Youth Round Table.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Music.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—"Musical Trip Around the World." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club program for American Listeners. OAX -4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—"Latest German Movie Hits." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Feature Program. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m., RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Light Music. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Selections from Verdi operas; Cetra orchestra. 2R03, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, July 14

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"Thousand Years of German History." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Dance and "Csardas" by Lehar. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." London News Commentary by Vernon Bartlett. M. P. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Violin Solo. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera: Band Concert. Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Greetings for German Sailors." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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Fiedler to Talk On Recordings

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor of the Boston Pops Concerts and the Esplanade Concerts in the new Hatch Memorial Shell, will be interviewed and will comment on recordings of the Pops Orchestra on Sunday, July 14, at 10:45 p. m., over Station WORL, Boston.

Among the recordings on which Mr. Fiedler is expected to comment are Paderewski's Piano Concerto and the reaction of Mr. Paderewski when he first heard the disks played in Symphony Hall; Robert McBride's Fugato on a Well-Known Theme; and Rimsky - Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice."

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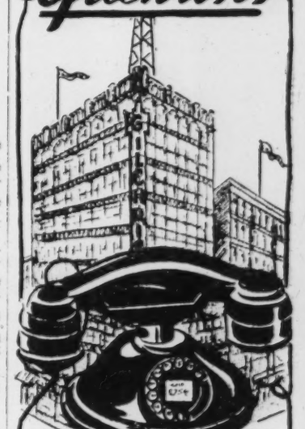

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Brazil Boosts Gold Output; Japan Sees Business Slump

Foreign Trade Flashes

Gold production in Brazil is showing a steady increase, and the Government is exerting every effort to encourage gold mining, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Tests are being made throughout Brazil to ascertain the extent of gold deposits and their locations, he said. Mining activity is being intensified in the State of Minas Geraes, and prospecting is being carried on in other states. Output of gold in 1939 amounted to 4,614,350 grams, compared with 4,515,000 grams in 1938 and 3,714,000 grams in 1931.

Far-reaching and unfavorable effects on Japan's foreign trade are anticipated by Japanese businessmen, as a result of European developments, including the probable strengthening of import and export controls by neutral as well as belligerent nations.

Indications point to the probable necessity of revising the current materials mobilization plan in order to meet the situation, though the plan is concerned primarily with securing adequate supplies for the military replenishment and production-expansion programs in Japan.

Japanese Government officials emphasize the need of making satisfactory arrangements for importation of vital materials under existing conditions, though little hope is entertained that European suppliers will be in a position to make further shipments.

A steady demand for yeast is being received in the United States from the numerous small bakeries in Jamaica. Import licenses must be obtained, however, before yeast may be imported, and it is becoming more difficult to obtain such licenses.

Signal success is reported for efforts of the Turkish Government to expand production of coal. The 1939 output of 2,696,397 tons represents an increase of 100,000 tons over the 1938 figures, and 1,275,397 tons over the production for 1929. Consumption of coal in Turkey jumped sharply in 1937, with the State Railways using 37 per cent of the production in 1939. Exports are prohibited except for fueling of ships.

Alcohol as a motor fuel is being promoted by the Sugar and Alcohol Institute of Brazil, which urges the use of locally produced alcohol as a motor fuel. Three new alcohol distilleries were placed in operation last year.

Cape Ann Gets Civic Patrol

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 12 (AP)—Natalie Hays Hammond, daughter of the famous mining engineer John Hays Hammond, has initiated what is described as the nation's first civic patrol—aimed at protecting the people of this seaport community in the event of war or any natural disaster.

Miss Hammond's organization is voluntary, non-combatant, self-disciplining, intended to augment existing services and furnish help which might be lacking in time of community peril.

A motor corps committee has been organized, members of which will drive their own cars and keep them in repair. They will stand ready to assist in evacuation.

Because Cape Ann is connected with the mainland only by Blynman's Bridge, spanning the narrow Annisquam River, sites for pontoon bridges to take the place of the present structure have been selected. Should other means of transportation fail, a civilian aviation relief committee is ready to rush supplies by plane. Ruth Nichols, noted woman flier, is chairman of the committee.

Amateur radio operators have given the project their active support and, because the majority of "hams" are of military age and might be called into active service, a group of young women have been enrolled to study the language of dots and dashes and be ready to act as emergency operators.

Another committee, in charge of the American Legion, has accepted the duties of distributing food and supplies, police work, and emergency repairs to water and electric systems.

McCarthy Heads Connecticut State Democratic Party

WATERBURY, Conn., July 13 (AP)—John T. McCarthy, of Newtown, Conn., businessman, has been elected Democratic State Chairman, defeating former State Treasurer Guy B. Holt, who was reported to have gone into the race with the backing of United States Senator Francis T. Maloney and J. Francis Smith, the retiring Chairman.

A roll-call vote, leaders reported after an executive meeting of the State Central Committee, gave Mr. McCarthy 39 votes and Mr. Holt 30 votes.

The bulk of Mr. McCarthy's vote, reliable sources said, came from Fairfield, New Haven, and Hartford Counties, stronghold of three of the party's veteran leaders—Paul R. Connery of Norwalk, National Committeeman David E. FitzGerald of New Haven, and Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford.

Jones Withdraws

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 13 (AP)—Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones has withdrawn his candidacy for Vermont's lone seat in the National House of Representatives, leaving Representative Charles A. Plumley unopposed for re-nomination in the Republican primaries Sept. 10.

Mr. Plumley recently disavowed his intention to seek the nomination for United States Senator, succeeding the late Senator Ernest W. Gibson. This leaves Gov. George D. Aiken unopposed for that vacancy.

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Procope Urges Aid to Finland At Conference

Desire for American assistance in Finland's post-war reconstruction and resolute confidence that in spite of the "dark outlook for all civilized mankind," moral force "is still alive and must one day be victorious" were voiced before the Harvard Conference on Religion and World Affairs last night by Dr. Hjalmar J. Procopé, Finnish Minister to the United States.

Describing the devastation left by the recent war with Russia, Dr. Procopé pleaded with his hearers for money and food. "Is not the reparation of damages caused by the war a task for international co-operation?" he asked. "And may I once more refer to the fact that no one ever lost a cent that he lent to the Finnish Republic."

The German-British war, he said, is "a fight between different powers, opposite ideals and opposite influences, a fight where the issue is the future of mankind.

"What finally will come out of this, no one can tell, but our firm conviction is that in spite of all, Western civilization and Western ideals will survive."

Three outstanding factors have built the Western world, he declared: "Religious and metaphysical conceptions" from ancient times; "legal and administrative principles" of the Roman Empire; and "the spirit of individual freedom."

Such ideals persist in Finland and in other small nations of the world, he said, and these nations "form an element of peace, justice, and stability" which must be reckoned with "when once a new order amongst the people of the world is created on the basis of international co-operation."

Jewelry Workers Select Union For Bargaining Agent

In the first National Labor Relations Board election to be held in the big jewelry manufacturing industry of Providence, R. I., employees of Silverman Brothers, given a choice of a labor union or no labor union to represent them, voted more than 3 to 1 in favor of the union, it was reported here yesterday at the New England Regional Office of the NLRB.

The International Jewelry Workers Union, Local No. 8, of the American Federation of Labor, drew 285 ballots while 80 other employees voted for no union. Both the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have lately been putting on a campaign to organize Providence jewelry workers.

The United Rubber Workers of America, a C. I. O. union, won Tuesday's election at the Tyer Rubber Company at Andover, Mass. The A. F. of L. was not on the ballot and the employees had to decide between the C. I. O. unit, which has been in the plant for some time with a contract, or no union at all. They voted 344 for the union and 153 against.

Pembroke College Freshmen Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13—Seven of the eight major scholarships awarded to incoming freshmen at Pembroke College have been given to out-of-State girls, according to an announcement made by Dean Margaret Shove Morris of Pembroke.

The largest award, the $500 Alumnae Fund Scholarship, has been made to Miss Anne Reid Maven of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Recipients of the two $450 University Scholarships are Miss Elsie Marie Larson of New York City and Miss Caroline Woodbury of South Lyndeboro, N. H.

Five regional scholarships, each made available to incoming Pembroke freshmen living in a specified region of the United States, are made possible annually through projects sponsored by alumnae groups throughout the country. Each carries a stipend of $450. This year they have been awarded to Miss Mary Virginia Lanning, Canton, Ohio; Miss Elizabeth Ann Clay, Washington, D. C.; Miss Arline Dolores Kotite, White Plains, N. Y.; Miss Mary Alice Kittredge, Worcester, Mass., and Miss Jean Bryant, Pawtucket, R. I.

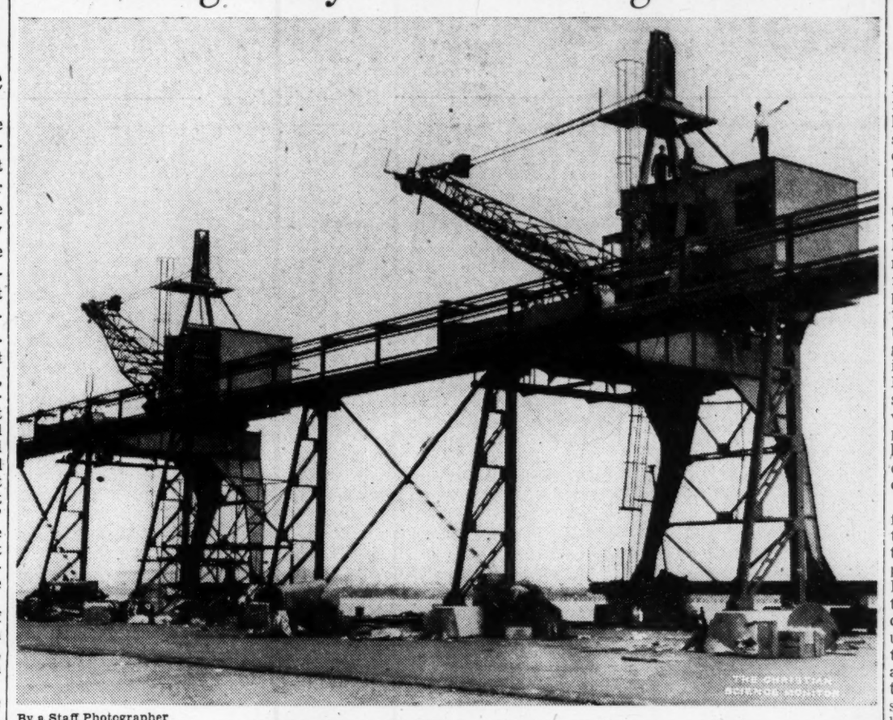
Busses Are to Run To Columbia Beach

"Fair weather" busses are to be inaugurated by the Boston Elevated as soon as the weather clears for the convenience of swimmers and beach lollers bound for the Dorchester strand. Permission under a 60-day license was granted yesterday by the City's Department of Public Utilities.

The El management announces that beach-goers will be able to tell by the kind of day whether the service is available—"if you have the urge to swim to cool off, there'll be a bus waiting at the corner," promises the management.

From various points in Dorchester and Roxbury to Dorchester's Columbia Beach, the ride on familiar 35-passenger El busses is to cost 10 cents for adults, with transfer privileges, or a five-cent fare within local ride zones; children from 5 to 14 years of age are to ride for five cents, except during regular rush hours.

Doubling Army Base's Loading Facilities



By a Staff Photographer

$90,000 in New Electro-Magnet Cranes

This new equipment at South Boston will be used for loading scrap iron and steel into ships for export. One on the right is to be ready for service late next week and the other one shortly afterward. This gives the port of Boston a total of seven cranes for loading scrap metal.

Quonset Folk Protest Navy Price for Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUONSET POINT, R. I.—There is literally "war" here at the site of the proposed $25,000,000 Northeastern Naval Air Base. The 620 lot owners who were offered $926,041 for 379 acres of private land are "up in arms."

Many lot owners assert that the appraisers' valuation of the holdings is considerably more than that set by the Navy.

Indignation meetings have been held since the list of valuations was made public on July 9. Residents declare that national defense or no national defense, they do not intend to give up their property without a protest.

The condemnation proceeding which eventually will give the property to the Government was said to be the most extensive ever carried out in Rhode Island. In addition to the 379 acres of privately owned land, 244 acres of former National Guard property already has been donated.

The Quonset Point Community Association has called a special meeting for tomorrow when plans will be made for legal action and Congressmen will be asked for aid.

At the Federal building here, J. Howard McGrath, United States District Attorney, explained that it was possible the amount offered by the Government was not the final figure.

"They represent approximate values, which the Navy Department has fixed from all information now in its possession," he said. "Every owner should understand that he is entitled to receive from the United States Government just compensation under the law, which means the fair market value for his property."

It was further stated that a disgruntled owner may lay his claims before three commissioners who will attempt to find an offer agreeable to both the owner and the Government. If the commissioners fail to settle the matter, it must go to trial.

Federal Judge John P. Hartigan has named John T. Bannon, Providence attorney; Alfred Saulino of Norwood, and Francis J. McCabe of Apponaug, the latter two real estate men, to form the commission.

Third Term Splits Bay State Group

President Roosevelt will not receive unanimous support from the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago next week if his name is placed in nomination. Joseph A. Scolponeti, alternate delegate for former Gov. James M. Curley, stated today that his vote "will not be recorded for Mr. Roosevelt on any ballot."

Mr. Scolponeti is the second Massachusetts delegate to announce openly his opposition to a third term. Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely said yesterday he was opposed to a third term and that he would stick to James A. Farley "until he releases me."

Mr. Curley, who is unable to attend the convention, arranged yesterday with the Democratic State Committee to have Mr. Scolponeti take his seat as delegate-at-large and also to be his personal spokesman and representative at meetings of the National Committee.

Lewiston Plant To Turn to Rayon

LEWISTON, Maine, July 13 (AP)—On completion of the present run of cotton goods, the Androscoggin mill has announced it would manufacture rayon goods exclusively.

The plant, subsidiary of New England Industries, Inc., has operated here for nearly a century and employs 1,100 persons at peak production. The change-over, it was reported unofficially, would probably mean loss of jobs for about 200 persons.

Boston's New Magnet Cranes Boom Loading of Scrap Metal

Boston's port facilities today beckon stronger to the Number One item of exports from this port—scrap metal—with two new Gantry electro-magnet cranes about ready to begin operations at the Army Base, South Boston. They are being installed at a cost of about $90,000, and are equipped with flood lights to make possible operations at night.

Shipping men have urged the improvement for several years with many scrap metal ships that were intended to be loaded here diverted to other ports where more adequate equipment was available and the loading could be expedited. The new cranes were authorized by the United States Maritime Commission, and more than double the scrap metal loading capacity of the Army Base.

One of the two new six-ton cranes, that are tested to a 50 per cent overload, is expected to be ready for use late next week and the other one shortly afterward. Maximum capacity for each crane is 50 tons of scrap metal an hour but maximum capacity is seldom obtainable because of the diversified character of the scrap. No. 1 scrap, consisting of plates, angles, and similar metal, can be loaded faster and handled in larger single lifts than No. 2 scrap which includes bulky items rather than heavy ones, such as springs, axles, automobile scrap and similar material.

When both new cranes are in operation, they will be able to handle a maximum of 2,400 tons for a 24-hour day. With the two old cranes, which also have flood lights, a total loading is possible ranging from 3,500 to 4,000 tons a day. The new ones are located in the "open" section of the Army Base, where there are no pier sheds which are used for general cargo. This will permit loading without interference with ships' berths where general cargo is handled.

With the three cranes at Mystic Pier, Charlestown, the latest addition to the facilities gives Boston seven cranes for handling scrap metal, which reached export proportions of 212,555 long tons of 2,240 pounds each, during the calendar year of 1939. The previous year the Boston exports amounted to 200,949 long tons. Current shipments continue heavy to meet the sharp demand from overseas, and port interests forecast a considerable increase in the total exports for this year.

'All This and Heaven Too'

The Arts in Boston

"All This and Heaven Too," as it comes to the screen at the Metropolitan, is an admirably acted, handsomely photographed, and skillfully directed emotional tragedy, with Bette Davis carrying off the honors.

In preparing the film version of the story, Warners have used only the first half of Rachel Field's long novel, introducing the narrative in the form of an extended flashback, as Mlle. Deluzy-Desportes, newly arrived French teacher in a New York school of the late 1840's, explains to her gossiping pupils the tragic events in the de Praslin household in Paris which had preceded a sensational murder trial. But even with the picture limited to that portion of the book, some two hours and twenty minutes are required for the film to run its course.

For the most part, the scenario follows the general outlines of the novel in its recital of the tragic romance, more felt than expressed, between the Duc de Praslin and Mlle. Deluzy-Desportes, the governess from whom his children found more sympathy and understanding than they did from their mother. Both Charles Boyer and Miss Davis, who have these two emotional roles, act with restraint. Miss Davis in particular has the ability to suggest much by shadings of inflection and expression.

In the film as in that portion of the novel, the characterization tends to the somber side, though there are some lighter touches. From the beginning the position of Mlle. Deluzy-Desportes is a difficult one in that divided household. Besides being governess she nurses the youngest of the children through what threatens to be a fatal crisis, soothes the youngsters frightened by their mother's outbursts, and finally is forced by the distraught Duchesse to leave the family. The murder of the Duchess by her husband and the questioning of Henriette Deluzy-Desportes, which followed, provide the dramatic climax. Here there have been some departures from the novel to provide a parting scene between Mr. Boyer and Miss Davis.

Some of the lighter moments as well as some of the touching ones are provided by the de Praslin children, excellently represented by Virginia Weidler, June Lockhart, Ann Todd, and Richard Nichols. Jeffrey Lynn appears near the beginning and at the end as Henry Martyn Field, the sympathetic American clergyman whom Mlle. Deluzy-Desportes married in the novel, Barbar O'Neil gives an able performance as the jealous Duchesse. Walter Hampden, Ian Keith, Fritz Leiber, and Harry Davenport are among those in the large cast. Anatole Litvak directed.

The second feature is a farcical film, "Pop Always Pays," with Leon Errol, Walter Catlett, Dennis O'Keefe, and Marjorie Gateson.

E. F. M.

Council Chicago Party

A group of members of the Boston City Council is being organized to attend the Democratic national convention, opening July 15 in Chicago. Among those expecting to go are President William J. Galvin, James S. Coffey, Michael J. Ward, Charles I Taylor, Joseph M. Scannell and William F. Hurley.

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JORDAN'S NEW PALM BEACH SHOP—SIXTH FLOOR—STORE FOR MEN

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Rockport Art Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

The Rockport Art Association, Inc., is celebrating its twentieth exhibiting year by publishing as background for its annual display of paintings, black-and-whites, and sculpture a paper-backed volume packed with information on the history of art and artists in this seacoast town, as well as with brief biographies of contemporary members and examples of their work.

As a background for the exhibition the publication is particularly useful, as it shows the layman the many cultural facets that compose a summer art membership. A clergyman who paints for fun may hang his canvas beside that of a man who earns his bread as well as his satisfaction by means of his brush. And you can match W. Lester Stevens' panoramic view of a snow-laden town nestled among its great trees, "Peace in New England," poignant title at the present crisis, with the fact that in the story of art in Rockport he is noted as the first of the town's native-born painter sons.

* * *

Next you may turn to a marine by Parker Perkins, and find that he is among the pioneer painters of the sea to settle in Rockport. Thus, the show plus the volume gives a perspective that greatly enriches the experience of the gallery visitor.

While the annual salon of the North Shore Arts Association is strongest in sculpture, the Rockport anniversary exhibition is strongest in painting, with Herbert Barnett's boldly hewn "Imagination" to the fore. While Barnett uses the texture and color of fabrics to enhance his color pattern you are never made conscious of materials as such, so basically do they take their place in the form-concept of the composition, and there is a consequent directness of brush attack that achieves a sculpturesque effect disdainful of non-essentials. The canvas, itself, presents a forward-leaning female figure with bare shoulders, clad in red, purple, and gold, and holding in her hands a large blank white paper.

* * *

To prove that the lure of the show is its variety, "The Laundry" by Edgar Lualdi, an amusingly quaint conception, hangs over the highly sophisticated though boldly handled Barnett canvas. Lualdi, a "primitive" by instinct, brings together such objects as an overlarge black cat playing with a ball of burnt-orange yarn, cat and ball having for environment the white of laundered linen, while a woman in blue, much smaller in scale, fingers part of the wash.

Sophisticated, again, but attacked from a different viewpoint of form are William C. McNulty's "Singing Clown" and "Aerialists," both circus studies of figures in which forms are rounded rather than edged, claiming a soft suavity as against the lunging cubism of Barnett's conception.

But form is not the only objective of the Rockport painter, as may be seen in the subtle undertones and overtones of Susumu Hirota's "Hamlet by a Pond," with red accent of sumac berries and cottage roofs spicing the delicate tonality of browns, greens, blues, grays, and tans.

Abstractions, however, may be sought in vain, the nearest approach being Sam Hershey's "Rockport Winter," a semi-abstract color pattern developed from the façade of a white house catching the blue shadow of a great tree, and harboring the suggestion of a white picket fence.

Figures in action captivate the imagination of many of the artists. Motivating "Aerialists," they control also Erma Allen's "Public Gardens, Winter," with skaters gliding on blue-and-green-shadowed white ice in a chill environment of blowing trees and city background.

Soft color brushing lends charm to Grace Barron's "Girl in Fur Hat," while Alice Harold Murphy's "Path of the Storm" applies soft color brushing to rugged subject matter.

* * *

Different sea moods are suggested in Stanley Woodward's painting of a deep-sea wave swell, heavy in movement and dense in color, as against the dead calm opalescence of dawn in Folly Cove, caught by Nicola D'Ascenzo in a study of fishing boats hauling nets in an environment of lavender headlands and rose-and-gold-flushed sky.

Ann Brockman and Esther Williams, usually stars of the Rockport annual, are represented this year by lesser paintings, Miss Brockman's print, "Easterly," claiming more power than her brush work. Water colors and black-and-whites, in fact, present a stimulating section.

Among the former, Harrison Cady's "Essex Ship Yard" garners the flavor of that old ship-building town, and uses the ribs of a skeleton boat to excellent pictorial effect, while weaving into his composition through figures, ducks, dog, etc., the touch of humor that invariably renders his work individual, and that recurs again in his black-and-whites of Southern mountain locales.

* * *

Another phase of Essex crops out in Lester G. Hornby's water color, presenting "fried clams row" along the town's causeway, and it is this delving into the character of places, rather than their use as springboard for impersonal pattern, that gives the anniversary exhibition its wide appeal.

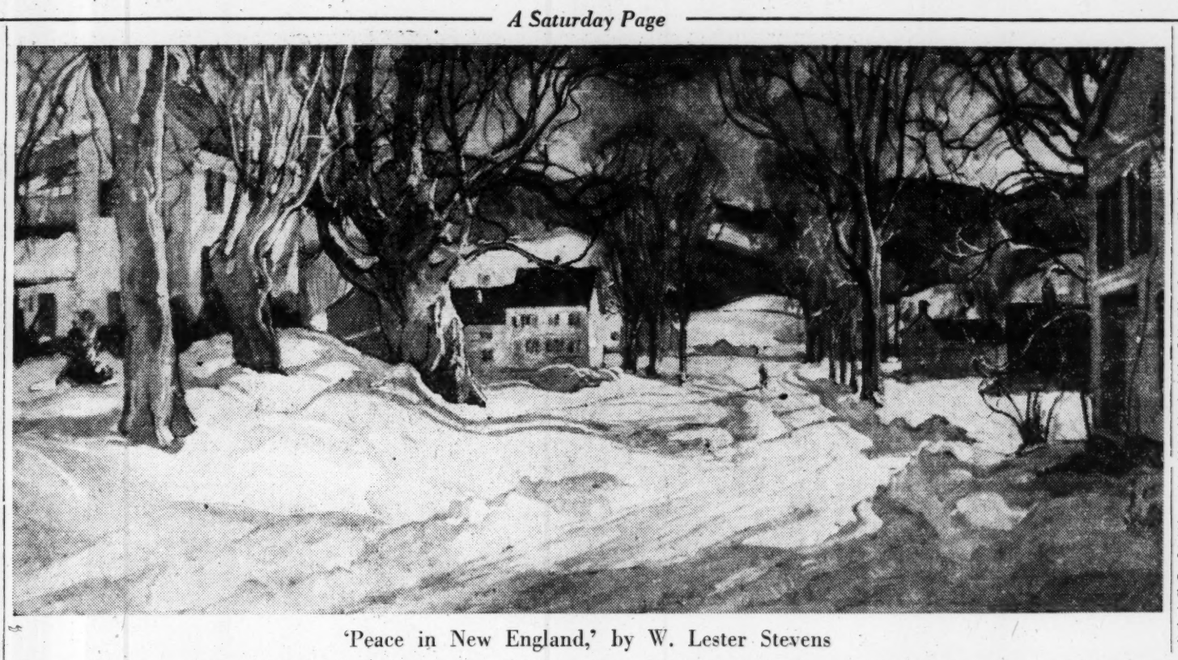
Foreign scenes vary the homespun fare in canvases by John Wells James, who follows a Van Gogh technique in "Cypress Trees, Burgos," and Reynolds Beal, whose "South Shore, Bermuda" presents as foil for northern seascapes the pink-blue-green-white atmosphere of a different clime.

As a whole the exhibition offers everything from Aldro T. Hibbard's impression of New England gables topping heavy snow, suave and knowing of brush stroke, to the merest sketch suggestion of a fanciful composition in Gifford Beal's "Ballroom, Williamsburg."

Maurice Compris, whose figure study is presented in memoriam, is also given tribute by Lester Stevens in a quick character sketch, more forceful and lively than some of the more carefully studied portraits, of which, incidentally there are few.

Seen also in memoriam are three little bronze figures by Janet Scudder, one of which, "The Young Diana," was accorded a silver medal at the Paris World's Fair of 1938.

The second part of the anniversary exhibition will open Aug. 7, and at its close two $25 prizes will be awarded for the best oil and the best black-and-white



'Peace in New England,' by W. Lester Stevens

The Great Sickert

By Grant Richards

London

Recently in The Times of London I read, "Mr. Walter Richard Sickert, R.A., is 80 today." Can it be true that Walter Sickert, that radiant, sunny figure, who when I first met him at Mrs. Studd's in 1893 was still in appearance a very young man, can have been on May 31, 1940, a man of such an age? Yes, the facts, supported by the arithmetical tables, say that it is.

I was myself in those far-off days very much a youth, and I had just been for the first time to Paris. There, carrying a letter of introduction from Phil May, I had made friends with Will Rothenstein and Arthur Studd and by them had been taken to see the paintings of the men who were, in the estimation of the younger men of taste, already beginning to oust the older French painters in the open. They taught me to frequent the shops of the dealers, and, particularly at Durand Ruel's in the rue Lafitte, I had gained more than a vague idea of the trend of modern painting.

* * *

Not that I was entirely unprepared. I had in the preceding months read George Moore in the Speaker—the essays in week by week criticism that appeared later in "Modern Painting"; and I had read the papers of D. S. MacColl—another octogenarian now—and, above all, I had seen the first Impressionist show at the Grafton Galleries in London and in particular that portrait of Desboutin at ease in his café that perhaps more than anything else had aroused the wrath of the English critics and of Royal Academy-ish and Tottenham Court Road-ish painters. In those days in London even Whistler was hardly accepted.

Those were the early days of the New English Art Club. Its members were rebels against the art and the authority of the Royal Academy, which since they have leavened indeed. Yes, now, 47 years later, Sickert is a member of the Academy, and even D. S. MacColl has submitted a painting. It has of course been hung. But in that rather distant time Burlington House and all its ways were anathema to the rebels. Not that the victory, the complete victory, of the men of the New English was rapid. The feud was bitter and not quickly did Sickert and Wilson Steer and the men who collected round them come to their own.

* * *

Yes, Steer was one of the first. Certain prescient collectors divined his value, but never, I think, until this year did he send a picture to the great Piccadilly institute. Herbert Trench, poet and civil servant, was one of the first of Steer's patrons. Steer's choice of subject helped him: landscape.

Sickert's progress was not so easy—not nearly. I should say that Paris was his best market. Bernheim, at the corner of the rue Duphot, is, or rather was, reputed to have cellars full of Sickerts—Sickerts which he seemed in no hurry to sell. The painter told me that back in those days, when he lived in Dieppe and Venice, he would paint and paint and then, when he had enough pictures to fill a large clothes basket, he would send them to Bernheim, who, emulating the practice of Durand Ruel, would reply by sending him payment calculated at an all-round rate of so much for each picture. The French dealers had, and still have, I believe, that way of doing business, and while the figures would no doubt astonish anyone today, the practice must have been a godsend to the young painter who had still to make his way.

* * *

Sickert's prices, I believe, were never high but it was not always easy to get what one wanted from him or from the dozen dealers who have succeeded one another in handling his work. His subjects have often handicapped him in the galleries and in Bond Street shops. Sordid Camden Town interiors were all very well—Degas had done the same thing in Paris—but they were not for every amateur's walls. The Camden Town period followed one in which the beauty of Bath inspired his brush; before that there had been enchanting Venetian pictures and paintings of Dieppe, and recently he has been painting noble, if difficult, portraits. At the Academy private view three or four years ago Gerald Festus Kelly took me to Sickert's great painting of Lord Castlerosse: "There," he said, "is the finest picture in the show!"

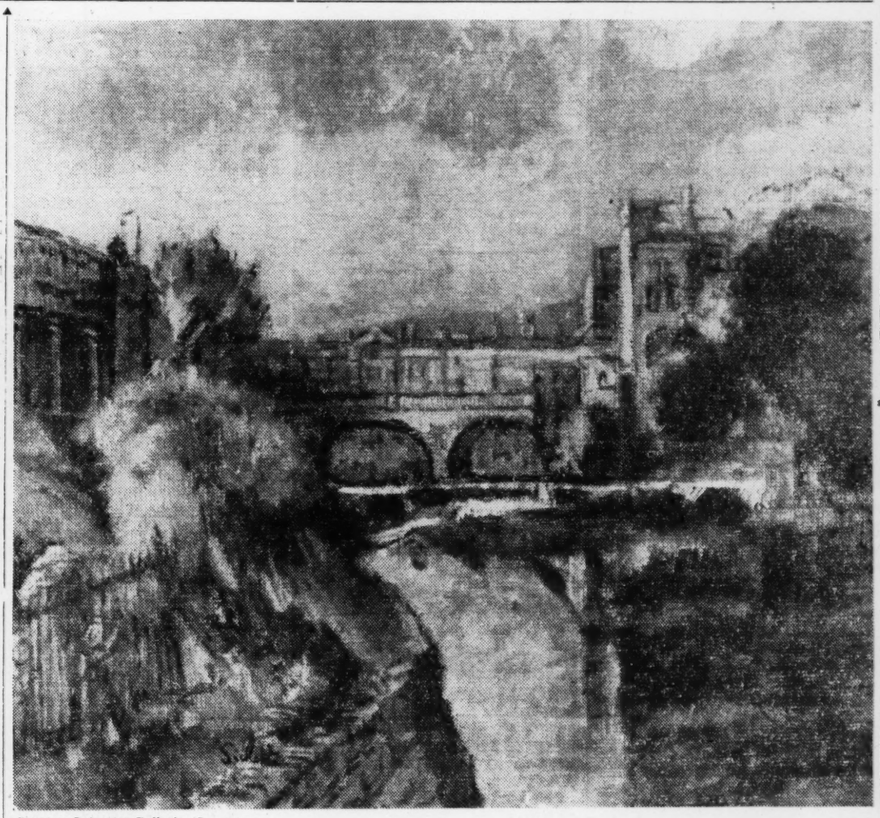
But to get Sickert to paint you a portrait is not very easy. You cannot go to him and give him a commission to paint your wife or your daughter. That is not his way. Perhaps if he likes the look of you and finds the subject has interest, he will say. "Yes, I'll see—I'll see what I can make of it." But the result has to satisfy him before he will part with it to you. No ordinary commissions for him!

* * *

Sickert has always been kindness itself to young painters whose work pleased him—and he has influenced many: Miss A. H. Hudson, Sylvia Gosse and a dozen others. His studio in Fitzroy Street in London was open every Saturday that his young followers might show their work—and sell it if they could. Sickert himself would be their dealer. He would insist on selling to Mme. Blanche Marchesi, or to some other amateur of the arts, say a Gore or a Gilman, for a few pounds. His own work was not to be seen on such occasions.

Yes, Sickert has indeed made his name. "A master in the main current of European painting," Clive Bell called him when he came to sum up the achievement manifested in the recent National Gallery show of Modern British Art, in which Sickert had 14 pictures; and he adds: "Sickert dominates the age. His study of a woman's back looks very much in place in the National Gallery: it could hang between two Rembrandts without being humiliated"; to Anthony Butts (in the B.B.C.'s "Listener") he is "our greatest living painter"; while the Queen, "guided by the advice of Sir Kenneth Clark (of the National Gallery) and Mr. Jasper Ridley," has bought one of his early pictures from the Redfern Gallery for £300. I read of this painting: "It is a smaller, and, in some opinions, a better version of a picture of the same subject in the Tate Gallery. It portrays a Cockney couple in Camden Town, and has been shown many times in England and America." You see his prices still remain moderate. In the sale room the figure is modest too: at the sale of Lady Henry Bentinck's collection at Christie's in April, the top price of the session, £241.10.0, was given for "The Market Square, Dieppe," and a portrait of a young woman in a red striped dress went for £125.

Finally, let me note that it is the habit of the British Government to grant every year some meager pensions to artists who have deserved well of the State. Regard is paid to the financial circumstances of the recipient as well as to public services. In that list, for the year ending March 31, 1940, Walter Richard Sickert's name appears—"in recognition to his services to art" he was awarded a pension of £170. So Britain rewards genius.



Courtesy Leicester Galleries London

'Pulteney Bridge, Bath,' by Walter Sickert

Romance and Mr. Shaw

By Harold Hobson

London

Before he was a playwright, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw was a critic. The first hints of the themes that he later orchestrated in his plays are often to be found in his dramatic reviews. The earliest of these themes, and the one to which he has perhaps most frequently returned, is that what the cinema likes to call "romance" represents only a tiny fraction of the lives of most men and women. When the keys of his typewriter were yet unworn, Mr. Shaw went to see Henry James' "Guy Domville." Whilst James was hurrying to the stage at the end of the performance under the impression that the hisses of the gallery were really enthusiastic shouts of "Author," Mr. Shaw was reflecting that romantic love "is in real, active life the abject slave of every trifling habit, prejudice, and cowardice, easily stifled by shyness, class feeling, and pecuniary prudence, or diverted from what is theatrically assumed to be its hurricane course by such obstacles as a thick ankle, a cockney accent, or an unfashionable hat."

So far as the cinema is concerned, that is rejected doctrine. Nor did Shakespeare believe it, either. To this extent the cinema is in good company. Where it begins to totter along the primrose path alone is when it allows its conception of romance to upset its sense of relative values.

Apart from the recent "Pygmalion," the direct influence that Mr. Shaw has exerted on the cinema in England has been very small. But his indirect influence on the artistic world of which the cinema is a part has been considerable. The actors who make British films are more or less the same actors who make British plays. In many ways, this is a bad thing. But it has one consequence not to be despised. It means that these players bring to the studios mentalities braced by the ascetic atmosphere of a theater dominated for two generations by one of the keenest intellects of the age. The result has been that the most mawkish aspects of sentimentality are not often presented in British films.

Men and Mountains

By Dorothy Adlow

Colorado Springs, Colo.

"Yes, you just get talking on mountains with Mike; he sure has some special ideas on the subject.' This was the response when I speculated that the Rockies were an overwhelming subject to paint, and that I had discovered finally why so very few pictures of mountains seemed to ring true. The students who came to the Fine Arts Center here in Colorado Springs have a good chance to see, climb and sketch mountains, and they soon come to be very humble indeed before this formidable panorama with its changing moods and tantalizing patterns.

"Mike" is Boardman Robinson. Before he became director of the Fine Arts Center his career had already summarized a critical epoch in American cultural history. It took no fad for "social significance" to influence his imagination or sentiments; his work has always had human and critical content. He possesses that finer and purer democratic spirit which holds him clear of encroaching fads and 'isms; it is manifest in his personal associations, his fearless undertakings, and his direct and cogent style. If anything, he is impatient with the dry documentation and pictorial romantic history so common in current painting. Making pictures is not so simple as that, nor so matter-of-fact. This artist may concentrate on depicting the airs of a Colorado cowboy, as expressed in the jaunty, upturned brim of his hat; or he may portray with Blake-ian intensity the dark moods of "The Brothers Karamazov." It is all part of human temperament, about which the more profound artist is insatiably curious.

* * *

Mr. Robinson is now at work upon a government mural details of which are to be published subsequently. Examining it in his studio in an upper retreat of the Fine Arts Center, we observe that Mr. Robinson is dividing his energies between form and narrative. He is an expert draughtsman, and a good storyteller. He knows what to do with the generous allotment of space with which a muralist is provided; how to dispense figures over a surface so that they make readable description and telling form. He is neither journalistically realistic, nor theoretically formal. He reminds us most of Honoré Daumier who set forth the human traits of his models through the flexible instrument of contour and contrast.

* * *

Leafing through his sketches and drawings, we see further evidence of the activities of an indefatigable worker who is aware of those attributes which qualify character, of those events which shape human history. The modern world, its leaders, writers, and fighters are represented in terse or searching characterization. Mr. Robinson does not always make a point of satirizing, dramatizing, or proselytizing, but his pictures are permeated with strong convictions about artifice and injustice. He may witness peril and pretense in the world unfolding before his eyes, but he also sees fun.

Many of his drawings have more formal than narrative quality; in them figures are arranged in full free patterns. The large, sweeping design of human forms, outlined with a broad brush, leads on to an amplification in the great slopes of the mountains. The same idiom is enlarged, the same intensity gathers over great articulated spaces, the poetry of which is a daily experience to anyone living in Colorado Springs. For Mr. Roosinson, of humane and cosmic outlook, mighty mountains make a logical supplement (or should we say complement?) to the pictorial study of men.

St. Louis Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Municipal Opera opened its fifth week with the light musical work "Rio Rita" by Harry Tierney, which was a major contribution to the stage during the Ziegfeldian era. According to modern standards, developed largely by Gershwin's trilogy of political satires and his individual treatment of them, the constitution of "Rio Rita" is old-fashioned; but as a periodic piece the work is still attractive.

One is impressed this season with a quality in the opera presentations which might be called sincerity. Not since 1935—the golden year in the history of the Opera—has this been so evident. One senses, perhaps, a more consciously defined relationship of music, dance, and mise en scène. For certainly, not since 1935 has the dance been so richly, pictorially imagined and presented. One must give credit for this to the new ballet master, Lew Christensen, who is also important in the Opera as a dancer. And one is tempted to speak with a good deal of enthusiasm of Norris Houghton, the art director. He is a distinguished colorist, and many of his sets are works of art.

Concerts by The Little Symphony Orchestra of St. Louis are being given every Friday evening in the quadrangle of Washington University under the conductorship of Hans Lange. Large audiences are attending these concerts, perhaps the largest audiences in the six years of the orchestra's history. Mr. Lange, in building his programs, keeps close to the elder masters, but includes important works by the modern masters. One would conclude, however, that he inclines toward the classic composers. For instance, his third program, which is representative of his style of presentation, has the following: Symphony No. 3 by C. P. E. Bach; Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 by J. S. Bach; Concerto for Violin in E minor by J. S. Bach (Joseph Faerber the soloist); Concerto Grosso with piano obligato by Ernest Bloch, and Small Symphony in E by Florian Mueller.

National Music at Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Russian music is so much to the fore at the Stadium Concerts this summer that whole programs of it are set from time to time before the population. On the evening of July 2 Alexander Smallens mingled the new Russia with the old by rounding off a program selected from Balakireff, Borodin, and Tchaikovsky with the First Symphony of Shostakovich. Although the Soviet composer was only 19 when he wrote this symphony, it remains through its melodic quality, its youthful exuberance, and its rhythmic verve unsurpassed, if indeed, equaled by any of his later works.

Balakireff was represented by a rarity. His "Overture on Three Russian Themes" was not only a "first time" for the Lewisohn Stadium, but must have been entirely unfamiliar to all but a handful of those who heard it there. It is tuneful and vigorous, and some of the thematic material derived from the people has likewise served Tchaikovsky and Stravinsky. Borodin provided his well-known Symphony in B minor, Tchaikovsky the Suite from his "Swan Lake" ballet.

Naturally American music figured in the concert of the Fourth, also conducted by Mr. Smallens. First there was Henry F. Gilbert's familiar "Comedy Overture on Negro Themes." After it came a brand new work, the "Secular Cantata No. 1" for chorus and orchestra of that young native of New York, William Schuman, who is not yet 30. It is entitled "This Is Our Time," and the five parts into which it is divided boast texts by Genevieve Taggard. The burden of Miss Taggard's poems is one of work and joy: "This is our time, our own, our only time. Together we make Today."

* * *

It seems that Mr. Smallens, after Mr. Schuman's "Prologue" for chorus and orchestra had been given at the Stadium on July 4, 1939, invited the composer to write an extended work for performance this summer as a first time anywhere at the Stadium. Early in the autumn Miss Taggard had the text ready, and the music Mr. Schuman wrote between February and June. It is vigorous music, music that displays a good deal of architectural sense. Sometimes the voice writing is direct and effective, at others not quite. The assisting choir was that of the People's Philharmonic Choral Society. The rest of the program for our chief national holiday was devoted with an engaging inconsequence to Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony (unless that be regarded as a Fourth of July Symphony!).

The device of nationalizing concerts found further exemplification at the Lewisohn Stadium on the following evening when Mr. Smallens conducted a French program. The audience was small, which was too bad because the delicious "Béatrice et Bénédict" Overture of Berlioz and Milhaud's still interesting "Création du Monde" score both had first Stadium hearings. The other works of French origin brought forward were Chabrier's "Marche joyeuse," Ravel's "Pavane pour une infante défunte," Debussy's "Fêtes," and Chausson's only Symphony, which for years has been undeservedly neglected hereabouts.

The next night, the sixth, was mainly a matter of older and younger German romantics, plus, for good measure, Jaromir Weinberger of the Polka and Fugue from "Schwanda." From the romantics Mr. Smallens picked out the "Fingal's Cave" Overture of Mendelssohn, Robert Schumann's C major Symphony, Wagner's "A Siegfried Idyl," and the "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss.

* * *

Mr. Smallens officiated again on the following evening, when the program was effectively divided between the somewhat related composers Gluck and Mozart, supplying the first half, and the French Bizet, Berlioz, and Dukas, supplying the second. Felix Mottl's Ballet Suite of dance music from operas by Gluck, which opened the concert in delightful fashion, was followed by Mozart's G minor Symphony, which is now done here much oftener than either the E flat or the "Jupiter." Bizet provided excerpts from "L'Arlésienne" and "Carmen," Berlioz, the usual three from "La Damnation de Faust," and Dukas, "L'Apprenti sorcier."

It was on the evening of the eighth, however, that the record of this summer's attendance was broken again, and broken by Kirsten Flagstad. The audience was put at 20,000. After the object lessons from Mme. Pons and Mme. Flagstad, who shall dare to say that a popular singer isn't what our Stadium public enjoys above all! This was Mme. Flagstad's début at the Stadium, and along with her as conductor Edwin McArthur also made a Stadium début. Almost inevitably the program was devoted to Wagner.

Mme. Flagstad chose to be heard in Elsa's "Dream" from "Lohengrin," "Dich theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser," Isolde's "Liebestod," and the latter part of Brünnhilde's final scene from "Götterdämmerung." The nobility of her style and the superb musicianship that imbued every phrase she sang made amends for the voice itself not being absolutely at its best.

AMUSEMENTS

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Baseball's Entrance Into Season's Second Half Finds the Situation Confusing

New Powers Upset Early Predictions

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Are the major-league pennant races running according to pre-season predictions?

Back in April, if you recall, the Yankees and Red Sox were made top-heavy favorites to win in the American League. The critics, unaware that Al Milnar and Al Smith were going to pitch winning ball, and that Roy Mack and Lou Boudreau would be sensations around the heart of the Cleveland infield, picked the Indians to finish no better than third.

Vitt Contented

Detroit's power-hitting Tigers, believed to be short on pitching, were planted fourth or lower.

As the race becomes involved in the season's second half, we find the situation somewhat confusing. Cleveland has come forth with the best pitching in the circuit and their infield at last is big league. Manager Oscar Vitt is quite contented with the outlook and expects to remain a strong factor through August and September.

Detroit, with Buck Newsom setting the pace, with Rowe regaining a portion of his former effectiveness, with Bridges holding up well, and with Newhouser and Gorsica making a fine freshman impression, has found unexpected contending support for its run-making power.

Red Sox Close

The Red Sox stay close to the leaders, although their pitching, on paper, is no better today than it was a month ago. In attempting to bolster his staff for the last-half drive, Manager Joe Cronin has brought in Alex Mustaikis and Earl Johnson from Scranton, but there is a feeling that the Sox will sink or swim with the hurlers who have been on the roster from the beginning.

As further proved by the recent All-Star game, the Yankees are no longer capable of domination. The old snap is missing, and Manager Joe McCarthy seems unable to bring it back. The defending world titleholders may rain extra-base hits all over the place one of these days, but one would not suspect it on the basis of what has occurred to date. Although still in a contending position, with a fair chance to capture that fifth straight flag, the champs nevertheless are not living up to pre-season expectations.

Few for Dodgers

April predictions in the National League gave the Reds and Cardinals the edge, with only a few scattered votes for the Dodgers, and practically none whatever for the Giants. With the finish line in sight, critics visioned a toe-to-toe struggle between the two western clubs.

However, the Cardinals have not revealed the improved pitching they thought they had. Only the Reds are moving along true to form. To create fresh interest in the senior circuit, the Dodgers and Giants have come forward with a rush. The Brooklynites lack the balance—particularly on the mound—of the Cincinnati defenders, but Leo Durocher may yet hustle them into the next World Series. Lippy Leo will not be shaken off easily, according to no less an authority than Bill McKechnie. The Giants, although weak in reserve material, keep on pressing the front runners. Bill Terry came up with a far better club than anyone expected. It looks like a whirlwind September in both leagues.

National at Chicago

BOSTON	AB	R	H	O	A
Sisti 3b	3	0	0	1	4
Cooney 1b	2	0	0	6	1
Moore rf	5	0	1	2	0
Ross lf	3	0	0	3	0
West cf	4	0	0	2	0
Glossop 2b	4	0	2	2	2
Miller ss	3	0	0	1	0
Berres c	3	0	0	6	0
*Andrews	1	0	0	0	0
Posedel p	3	0	1	0	1
†Masi	1	0	1	0	0
‡Weiteimann	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	0	5	24	9

*Batted for Berres in ninth.
†Batted for Posedel in ninth.
‡Ran for Masi in ninth.

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	O	A
Rack 3b	4	1	1	0	4
Herman 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Gleeson cf	4	0	2	0	0
Nicholson rf	4	0	0	3	0
Galan lf	3	0	0	0	0
Cavarretta 1b	3	1	1	10	0
Hartnett c	3	0	1	6	1
Mattick ss	2	1	0	2	4
Olsen p	2	0	0	1	3
Totals	29	2	6	27	16

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	x	2

Errors—Glossop, Hack. Run Batted In—Gleeson 2. Two-Base Hits—Hack, Gleeson. Stolen Bases—Hack, Mattick. Sacrifice—Olson. Double play—Mattick, Herman and Cavarretta. Left on Bases—Boston 12; Chicago 6. Bases on Balls—Off Posedel 2; off Olsen 7. Struck Out—by Posedel 4; by Olsen 7. Umpires—Reardon, Goetz, Pinelli. Time—1:47. Attendance—(actual) 4,508 paid; 12,000 ladies.

South Side B. C. Wins

OTTAWA, Ill. (AP)—South Side Boat Club (Quincy, Ill.) scored 52 points to win junior championship of Central States Amateur Rowing Association Regatta for third straight time; Central Rowing Club (St. Louis) was second with 27 points.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Henry Cotton, British open golf champion, beat Denny Shute, U. S. pro titleholder, 6 and 5 in 72-hole match for $2,500 at Walton Heath, England.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games
First Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Fenway Park

Tribute to Fresno State College Sports Officials

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—It is always a pleasure to pay tribute to those who raise the standard of clean sport in their particular locality. The good they do in this respect is of incalculable value as they encourage the young men to strive for supremacy in some line of athletic endeavor which demands clean living, discipline, and faithfulness to training. One such group is that which has directed athletic activities at Fresno State College for the past 14 years, the leaders being Earl H. Wight (director of athletics) and J. Flint Hanner (head track coach).

Under the leadership of these two enthusiasts it was decided in 1927 to inaugurate the West Coast Relays. Other sections of the Nation had annual relay carnivals but California, one of the most track-minded of all States, had nothing to compare to the Penn, Kansas, Drake, and Texas relays. Consequently these progressive young men set out to provide Western track and field athletes with a brand of competition comparable to that in other parts of the United States.

300 In First Meet

First, the Fresno State College Stadium was constructed and for the intial West Coast Relays 300 athletes performed before about 2,500 persons. The popularity of the Relays, with both competitors and spectators, was immediate and during the intervening years the standard of performances has been placed so high that it is now one of the greatest of all the annual competitions of this description in the U. S. A. The number of competing athletes has risen from 300 to 700 and the Stadium is always crowded with spectators who enjoy the finale of the athletic feast which takes place at night under floodlights.

One very important factor has contributed greatly to the success of the West Coast Relays and that is that Fresno is the geographical center of California and is only 186 miles from San Francisco and 236 miles from Los Angeles. This makes it possible to secure the presence of the athletes of the University of California, Stanford; University of Southern California; University of California at Los Angeles; as well as those from the many junior colleges and high schools of the California Interscholastic Federation. With such a wealth of athletic talent to draw from, the sponsors, in publicizing their annual carnival, can truthfully advertise the slogan—"Where World Records Are Broken." Fourteen world records have been broken and three tied during the 14 years of West Coast Relay competition. And, very important, 17,500 Fresnans, out of a total population of 62,000 annually attend the afternoon and evening sessions which climax the yearly Raisin Week celebration.

$6,000 Deposit

Encouraged by the remarkable success of the West Coast Relays the officials, headed by J. Flint Hanner, decided to make an effort to secure the 1940 A. A. U. Senior and Junior Outdoor championships. First, Charles Hunter of The Olympic Club of San Francisco, and one of the vice-presidents of the A. A. U., secured the meet for the California District Association and then turned it over to the Fresno State College officials to stage. The initial requirement was the deposit of $6,000 with the A. A. U. in order to pay the full expenses of the 1939 champions and part expenses of the most noteworthy athletes of this season. This money was raised in this manner:

Fresno State College, $3,000; Fresno Junior Chamber of Commerce, $1,000; Fresno hotels, $1,000; "Fresno Bee," $1,000.

This payment, which had to be made well in advance, was only the beginning of the total expense which amounted to more than $10,000. Additional lighting equipment was added, bringing the total cost of the floodlight system to around $8,000. These additional lights increased the efficiency of the illumination on the track straightaway about 15 per cent and in the field by 15 per cent. The Fresno State College officials are justifiably proud of the fact that they were not only the first ones to pioneer night track and field meets but that the 1940 A. A. U. championships were the first ever to be held under floodlights.

Although world records (some of which still stand) have been made on this track in Ratcliffe Stadium, the officials spent more than $600 on it for the National championships. Turns were widened to allow five lanes of four-foot-wide hurdles the entire distance of the 400-meter hurdles and the 220-yard straightaway now has nine four-foot lanes.

The people of Fresno have long been noted for their high-class brand of hospitality and nothing was left undone for the comfort of the athletes and the officials of the A. A. U. It can truthfully be said of the Fresnans that in track-mindedness and hospitality: "Few are their equals and none their superiors."

H. Archie Richardson

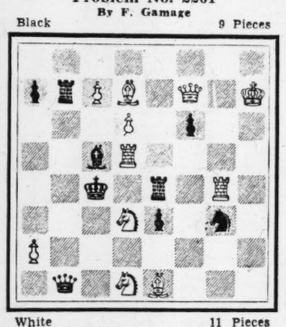
Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 13, 1940

Problem No. 2261
By F. Gamage

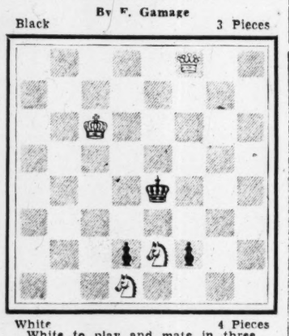
Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Ranked fourth, British Chess Problem Society Tourney, 1939.)

Problem No. 2262
By F. Gamage

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(St. John Globe, No. 2380, 1903.)

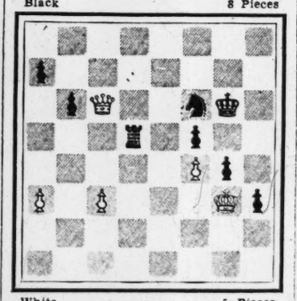
Solutions to Problems

No 2259. K-Kt7
No 2260. 1. Kt-K4 P-R7
2. B-B6ch Q-Q4
3. Kt-B2ch
2. ——— K-B4
3. Kt(K4)-Q6ch
1. ——— threatens
2. Kt-B2 with many sub-variations

End-Game No. 519. White draws: 1 Q-B3ch, QxQ; 2 PxQch, K-B5; 3 Kt-K4, P-Q4; 4 Kt-B6 followed by KtxP, and Black's B is the wrong color to force through the KRP!

End-Game 520

Black 8 Pieces



White Black to play and win 5 Pieces
(Yates-Alekhine, Kecskemet, 1927. Black wins quickly.)

Marshall at Atlantic City

Visitors to the Steel Pier, Atlantic City, have the opportunity to meet Frank J. Marshall, for many years United States champion.

New York State Championship

The annual championship tournament of the New York State Chess Association will be held at Hamilton, N. Y., from August 17 to 24, according to Dr. C. Harold King of Colgate University, president of the association. L. Walter Stephens, secretary of the Manhattan Chess Club, and tournament director of the recent United States championship tournament, will act in a similar capacity at Hamilton.

Marshall Chess Club Activities

One of the fixtures at the Marshall Chess Club, New York, is the Tuesday evening Rapid Transit tournament. During the course of the year, many of the country's leading experts demonstrate their skill at rapid transit play, 10 seconds a move. Reshevsky, Fine, Marshall are frequently among the contestants.

U. S. Federation Congress at Dallas

The annual summer tournament, formerly under the auspices of the American Chess Federation, now merged with the National Chess Federation, will take place at Dallas, Texas, from August 19 to 26. This tournament is open to all, and is divided into preliminaries and finals. Last year the event was held in New York. It is hoped that representatives from the middle-west and west will be attracted, and will provide real competition for Fine or Reshevsky or any of the leading New York experts.

Marshall and Lasker Draw

Here is the second of the Marshall-Lasker series of exhibition games. The opening was irregular, and the mid-game position unusual, but cautious play led to a draw, with Lasker having had a slight advantage. Marshall won the first game. The third game is not yet scheduled, and will probably not be played until fall.

Irregular

Lasker White	Marshall Black	Lasker White	Marshall Black
1 P-K4	P-Q3	21 KR-Q	KR-QB
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 KtxBP	KtxKt
3 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	23 PxKt	QxBP
4 P-B3	B-Kt2	24 Q-Q4	QxQ
5 B-K3	QKt-Q2	25 RxQ	Kt-B4
6 KKt-K2	P-QR3	26 BxKt	KtPxB
7 Q-Q2	P-B3	27 K-B2	P-B3
8 B-R6	BxB	28 R-KKt	P-R4
9 QxB	Q-R4	29 P-R3	K-B2
10 Q-Q2	P-QKt4	30 P-Kt4	RPxP
11 Kt-B	B-Kt2	31 RPxP	PxKtP
12 Kt-Kt3	Q-B2	32 PxP	KxP
13 P-QR4	P-Kt5	33 RxKKtP	R-KKt
14 Kt-Q	P-QR4	34 P-B3	PxP
15 Kt-K3	P-Q4	35 PxP	RxR
16 P-K5	Kt-R4	36 RxRch	K-B4
17 P-Kt3	CastlesKR	37 Kt-K3ch	K-B3
18 B-R3	P-K3	38 P-B4	R-QB
19 CastlesKR	P-QB4	39 PxP	BxP
20 P-KB4	Kt-Kt2	Drawn(a)	

(a) If 40 KtxBch, PxKt; 41 RxP, R-B5; 42 RxP RxPch. Black should be able to draw easily As a rule, R and RP cannot win against R alone if the defending K is able to keep close to the action.

Another game from the National Championship The Miami expert goes astray in a French Defense and Pinkus scores forcibly

French Defense

Pinkus White	Littman Black	Pinkus White	Littman Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	17 Kt-B7ch	K-Q2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 KtxR	K-B3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	19 R-R4	P-K4
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	20 RxKP	Kt(Q5)-K3
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	21 P-QKt4	Kt-K5
6 P-KR4	P-QR3 (a)	22 RxBP	Kt-Q3
7 Q-Kt4	P-KB4	23 P-Kt5ch	KtxP
8 Q-Kt3	P-B4	24 R-B4ch	K-Q3
9 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	25 Kt-Kt6	K-R2
10 PxP	BxB	26 R-Q5ch	K-K2
11 PxB	Q-B2	27 R-K4	Kt-B3
12 Castles	KtxBP	28 B-B4	R-K
13 Kt-Q4	QxP	29 KtxBch	RxKt
14 QxQ	KtxQ	30 R-QB5	K-Q3
15 R-K	Kt-B3	31 BxKt	Resigns
16 KtxQP	KtxKt		

(a) Inferior to 6 P-KB3, with very critical play not without counterchances for Black After this, Black is never able to free his position.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bobby Feller, Indians — His splendid one hitter blanked the Athletics, 1-0 in night game.

Vern Olsen, Cubs — Allowed Boston Bees only five hits in shutting them out, 2-0.

Art Mahan, Phillies—His fifth inning single with the bases loaded was pay-off punch in Phils' 6-3 victory over Pirates.

Freshman Find —By Pap'

BOB KENNEDY
—The WHITE SOX FRESHMAN IS HEADED FOR STARDOM at NINETEEN !!
JUST GIVE ME TIME
A NATURAL THIRD BASEMAN, THERE ISN'T ANOTHER ACTIVE INFIELDER IN THE LEAGUE WHO CAN MATCH HIS THROWING ARM. !!
HE ISN'T A GREAT HITTER BUT HE IS LEARNING FAST !!
PAP'

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Today Bob Kennedy, the White Sox freshman third sacker, is the apple of Manager Jimmy Dykes' eye. Yet little more than a year ago Dykes had to be all but clubbed into signing the youngster.

Kennedy was a sensation in Chicago scholastic circles, but White Sox scouts said he would never be a hitter. After Kennedy's father insisted that Dykes look over the boy, the White Sox manager detailed Billy Webb for the chore.

Webb reported favorably, so Kennedy was signed and sent to Shreveport of the Texas league for seasoning. Turning 19 last August, Bob hit .284 in 130 games and drove in 74 runs.

Kennedy reminds one of Bob Meusel when the latter first joined the New York Yankees as a third baseman. Kennedy, like Meusel, boasts a remarkably strong and accurate throwing arm. So good is his throwing across the diamond that Bob can knock down drives too hard to field cleanly and still get his man at first. In two seasons of pro ball, Kennedy has established himself as one of the brightest infield prospects.

There is nothing to the rumor that Dykes intends experimenting with Kennedy on the pitchers' mound because of the youngster's great throwing. Dykes had a fine throwing arm when he joined the Athletics many years ago and nursed the ambition to pitch. He pitched in batting practice, developed a good curve and control and then asked Connie Mack for a chance to show his stuff. Finally, late in the season, Mack gave in. Jimmy was driven back to the infield by a couple of drives off the opposing sluggers' bats.

Kennedy will most likely improve, for he is one of those ambitious youngsters who is never satisfied with his own work. If he can develop into a fair hitter, his success in the big show is assured.

—Pap'

Red Sox Oppose Browns

Those troublesome St. Louis Browns, who have taken six out of 10 from the Red Sox this season, come to Fenway Park tomorrow for the start of a three-game series. The series opens with a double-header and continues with a single on Monday.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	47	23	.671	
Brooklyn	45	24	.652	1½
New York	41	28	.594	5½
Chicago	40	38	.513	11
Pittsburgh	29	40	.420	17½
St. Louis	27	41	.397	19½
Boston	26	41	.388	19½
Philadelphia	25	45	.357	22

Results July 12
Chicago 2, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 6 Pittsburgh 3.
Other games rained out.

Jones to Play Here Tomorrow Afternoon

Tomorrow's match at The Country Club in Brookline between Jobby Jones and Fred Wright against Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford will begin at 2:30 p. m., it has been announced by Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager for the P. G. A.

Tickets for the match, the proceeds from which will be given in entirety to the Red Cross, are priced at $1. Those who wish to contribute to the fund but find it impossible to attend the match, may obtain autographer tickets by sendinga check or money order to M. G. A. headquarters on Milk Street. All four players have promised to sign tickets to cover such requests.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

Bobby Jones

NEW YORK—Robert Tyre (just call him Bobby) Jones, Jr., spans a 23-year period today to come back to golf in the name of sweet charity. He pairs with Jimmy Thomson, the tee-shot slugger, against Horton Smith and the veteran Charley Mayo, Sr., in an 18-hole bestball match at Lido Country Club for the Red Cross Fund for European relief. This is the second of four such exhibitions he is playing to raise funds for the Red Cross.

Before stepping up to the tee today, Bob recalled he had played similar exhibitions for more than a year and a half for just such a purpose back in 1917-18.

Gold Cup

NEW YORK—The first "official" step toward holding the 1940 Gold Cup speedboat regatta at Northport, N. Y., Aug. 17, was taken today when the formal challenge of the Indian River Yacht Club of Rockledge, Fla., was filed. The club's entry will be Gray Goose III, owned by George C. Cannon of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Zalmon G. Simmons, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., will defend the trophy he won last year at Detroit with his boat, My Sin.

Champions Meet

MINNEAPOLIS—Champion meets champion at the Minneapolis Golf Club today for the right to play for the championship of the 41st annual Western amateur tournament.

The champions are Bud Ward of Spokane, who holds the National amateur crown, and Harry Todd of Dallas, Texas, winner of the Western amateur a year ago The match, a semifinal affair, will be over 36 holes.

In the other semifinal match Jim Ferrier of Sydney, Australia, and holder of both the amateur and open crowns in that country, squares off against George Victor of Chicago.

Middle States

PHILADELPHIA — Rain forced postponement of semifinal matches in the Middle States women's tennis tournament yesterday.

Western Tennis

INDIANAPOLIS — Bobby Carrothers of Coronado, Calif., seeded seventh, upset third-seeded Robert Kamrath of Houston, Texas, yesterday in quarterfinals of men's singles in the Western tennis tournament, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago, seeded first, advanced to the semifinals over Ronald Lubin of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—2.

Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., seeded first in the women's division, ran over Jane Wagner of Cincinnati in the quarterfinals, 6—0, 6—3.

Dominion Tennis

QUEBEC—Jack Geller of New Rochelle, N. Y., yesterday won the first title decided in the Dominion tennis championships. He captured the singles crown for boys under 15 by defeating Breen Marien of Montreal, 6—3, 6—1. Geller succeeds Peter Stewart of Kansas City as champion.

Claire Henshaw of Montreal won the junior women's title with a 6—0, 6—4 victory over Patricia Raphell of Kirland Lake, Ont.

Spring Lake Rained Out

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Rain washed out play in the eighth annual Spring Lake invitation tennis tournament yesterday. Rescheduled for Saturday were singles and doubles semifinals and a double quarterfinal contest.

Gold Racket Tennis

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—Seymour Greenberg, National public parks champion from Chicago, continued his role of "giant killer" yesterday by upsetting fourth-seeded George Toley of Los Angeles, 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5, in the Gold racket tennis tourney semifinals.

Training Camps

PITTSBURGH — Arriving here from his home in St. Paul, Walter Kiesling, coach of the Pittsburgh pro football Steelers, made plans today to open training camp at near-by Loretto, Pa., on Aug. 11. He expects about 40 players for the first drills.

Bill Jurges Back

ST. LOUIS—Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants has announced that Shortstop Bill Jurges, out of action since June 23, may resume play in Saturday's doubleheader with the St. Louis Cardinals.

Demaret and Hogan Tie in Vardon Race

By the Associated Press

Jimmy Demaret and Ben Hogan, the rival Texans, are locked in a battle for honors in the race for the Harry Vardon trophy and the lead among honey winners, Fred Corcoran, professional Golfers Association tournament manager, announced last night.

Corcoran said the pair, who have won 10 tournaments on the 1940 circuit between them, have informed him they would compete in the remaining tournaments on the summer schedule, starting with the $5,000 Chicago open July 19-21.

A week later they clash again in the $7,500 St. Paul open and next month will compete in the $5,000 Milwaukee open; the $3,000 Canadian open at Toronto; the $15,000 P. G. A. championship at Hershey, Pa., and the $5,000 Anthracite open at Scranton.

Demaret leads the money winners at the year's halfway mark with a total earning of $8,477 while Hogan is just behind him with $8,213. Nearest to them is Byron Nelson, of Toledo, who has collected $5,313.

Hogan tops the field in the race for the P. G. A. Vardon Trophy, having compiled a total of 321 points at the halfway mark. Demaret is second in line with 287 points while Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., holds the third spot with a tally of 247.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Wright, White Sox		69	275	44	98	.3564
Appling, White Sox		66	263	38	90	.3557
Finney, Red Sox		68	307	49	109	.355
Danning, Giants		66	257	41	89	.346
Walker, Dodgers		61	239	35	80	.335
May, Phillies		62	218	31	72	.33

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	20	Mize, Cardinals	21
Trosky, Indians	17	Fletcher, Pirates	12
Keller, Yankees	16	Danning, Giants	11
		Nicholson, Cubs	11

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	71	Danning, Giants	59
Foxx, Red Sox	68	Fletcher, Pirates	56
Walker, Senators	54	Mize, Cardinals	53
		Nicholson, Cubs	53

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cleveland	47	29	.618	
Detroit	44	28	.611	2
Boston	42	31	.575	3½
New York	38	34	.528	7
Chicago	32	38	.457	12
St. Louis	33	45	.423	15
Washington	31	46	.403	16½
Philadelphia	29	45	.392	17

Results July 12
Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 6.
Other games rained out.

Ted Bishop and Leo Martin Finalists in Amateur Golf

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two young giants of the fairways—Ted Bishop of Woodland and Leo Martin of Trapelo—stalked into the final round of the Massachusetts amateur golf championship at Salem Country Club today, each seeking the title that has often seemed within his grasp but which has always eluded him in the past.

Of the two, Martin, the 25-year-old twin brother of Ed, has been the closer of the two, having been a threat for seven years in which he was a finalist one other time, a semifinalist twice, a quarter-finalist once, and the medalist twice. Leo, in fact, holds the record for the qualifying medal, a 36-hole total of 142 which he turned in last year at Tedesco.

Bishop, on the other hand, has many times been made a favorite since he regained his amateur card in 1936, but the best he was able to do previously was the third round. A great medal player, the 27-year-old ice cream salesman was rapidly getting the reptuation of being just another entrant in the field when it came to match play. The only tournament he had won previously at match play was in The Country Club Cup in 1937.

Put Out Lynch

This week, however, Bishop has lived up to the promise he carries in his six-foot three-inch frame, smooth swing, and strong wrists. Yesterday he continued his excellent golf to dispose of Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, a former State amateur champion, 4 and 3, in the morning, and Fred Hannon of South Shore 7 and 6 in the afternoon. Ted played the 15 holes necessary to eliminate chubby Joe in one over par, and the 12 necessary against Hannon in two under par. His round against Hannon, in which he took the first six holes, included one eagle, two birdies, seven pars, and two bogies.

Martin had a little harder time in his two rounds of the day, finding it necessary to travel the full 18 holes before earning the decisions. In the morning he eliminated Leo Brown of Woodland one up, and in the afternoon Ray Marad of George Wright by the same margin. Marad was last year's runner-up at Tedesco.

The only break in the ranks of the favorites yesterday came in the first quarter-final match of the day, when Hannon hung on grimly through 20 holes to put out Medalist Mel Merritt. Possibly it was the let-down from the exertions of this match which made him such easy prey for Bishop.

Credit for Merritt

Hannon came back from a three-down deficit at the turn in the morning to square the match at the 12th. He came to the 18th one-down, but continued to extra holes when Merritt bogied what should have been the final hole. The South Shore player won on the second extra hole when Mel three-putted. Despite his defeat, however, the Tedesco star deserves much credit for his pluck all through the tournament which saw him hang on and overcome handicaps and obstacles which would have taxed the heart of a less courageous player.

Marad reached the semifinal bracket yesterday by a two-up victory over Jack Sheehy of the home club. Jack, a 21-year-old Boston College senior, saw the public links player have seven one-putt greens on the final nine, with none of the puts being under five feet.

Today's final was over the 36-hole route.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 12

International League
Newark 5-1, Syracuse 4-2.
Baltimore 6, Jersey City 5.
Rochester 8, Toronto 2.
Montreal 10, Buffalo 7.

American Association
Toledo 2, St. Paul 0.
Columbus 2-9, Minneapolis 1-2
Louisille 2-2, Milwaukee 0-0.
Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League
San Diego 11, Los Angeles 3.
Oakland 6-5, Sacramento 4-4.
Seattle 3, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 3, Portland 2.

Texas League
Tulsa 4, Beaumont 1.
Shreveport 6, Dallas 1.
Fort Worth 5, San Antonio 3.
Houston 10, Oklahoma City 4.

Southern Association
Knoxville 3, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 12, Atlanta 7.
New Orleans 4, Little Rock 2 (8 innings).
Memphis at Birmingham, postponed, wet grounds.

Eastern League
Albany 16, Springfield 6.
Binghamton at Hartford, rain.
Williamsport at Wilkesbarre, postponed, wet grounds.
Elmira at Scranton, postponed, wet grounds.

Racing Craft at Sarnia

SARNIA, Ont. (CP)—Major racing craft from as far east as Oyster Bay, L. I., and as far west as Chicago, are expected to slip into moorings this week at the Sarnia Yacht Club for the annual Port Huron to Mackinac race Saturday.

Herman Petzold, Detroit, chairman of the race committee, said that 30 entries had already been received for the contest. The starting list is expected to exceed the 1939 records of 33 craft.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 125,000
Previous day's sales 255,990
1940 volume to date 129,301,565
1939 volume to date 112,024,545

Stock Market Dull With No Definite Trend

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The stock market continued as a slow-motion picture today, with lack of speculative interest in virtually all departments.

While small fractional gains cropped up here and there, numerous leaders were unchanged to down a shade at the start of the final hour. The session was one of the most sluggish in more than a year.

The few traders who appeared in boardrooms spent their time mainly in guessing as to what may happen at the Democratic Convention next week and in arguments regarding possible market repercussions if when Hitler touches off a mighty smash at England. Business news, including defense spending prospects, still provided the principal market prop, brokers said.

Stocks edging forward at intervals were Southern Railway, Pennsylvania, United Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Goodyear, Packard, Chrysler and Montgomery Ward.

Backward were Anaconda, Kennecott, Texas Corp., du Pont and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Rail Bonds Rise

Selected rail loans advanced fractions to 2 points or more in a steady bond market today.

In the trading spotlight were St. Louis-San Francisco loans by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a reorganization plan for the carrier.

Near the close of the short session Frisco 4½s of '78 were up a major fraction. Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s, guaranteed by Frisco, jumped nearly 2 points.

Other liens marked up included Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

Trimmed a shade were Detroit Edison 4½s, Erie 5s of '75, International Telephone 5s and Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s.

Trading breezes barely ruffled the foreign dollar list. Italian loans tended upward while issues of Argentina and Colombia retreated.

U. S. Governments were trendless in unusually quiet trade.

Penna. Turnpike $5,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A banking group headed by B. J. Van Ingen & Co. and Blyth & Co., is offering to the public an additional $5,000,000 of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue 3¾ per cent bonds due August 1, 1968, at a price of 100 and accrued interest.

This offering brings to $35,000,000 the principal amount of these bonds taken down and sold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation out of the total of $40,800,000 authorized for purchase by that body to provide funds to pay a portion of the cost of the new 160-mile highway.

Remaining cost of the highway, which covers most of the distance between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, is absorbed by a PWA grant of not to exceed $29,250,000, or about 45 per cent of the construction cost. A revised budget based on a revised engineering estimate made necessary by increased construction costs places the cost of completion of the project at $66,679,000.

According to the latest prospectus, the roadway has been entirely completed and readied for paving and approximately 135 miles of four-lane concrete nine inches thick had been laid as of July 8, 1940. The paving contracts now in operation have a combined daily capacity of 3 to 3½ miles of four-lane pavement. An unprecedented amount of rainy weather during the past spring has retarded paving operations and the final completion depends upon weather conditions.

In competitive bidding, the contract for construction and operation of service stations, rest rooms and restaurants along the highway has been awarded to Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania. With an investment of $500,000, this company is now completing the largest such project in years, consisting of 10 modern service stations.

Other members of the offering group include Blair & Co., Inc.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc.; John Nuveen & Co.; Welsh, Davis & Co.; Yarnall & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Otis & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co.; E. W. Clark & Co.; Eldredge & Co.; Morris, Mather & Co., Inc.; Union Securities Corp.; Singer, Deane & Scribner.

James H. Perkins

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—James H. Perkins, 64, Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank of New York since 1933, passed on last night at Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

A native of Milton, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard University, he was a bank executive in Boston and Albany, N. Y., before entering the New York City bank in 1914 as Vice-President. He had been President of the New York Clearing House since 1937.

Bank of England Statement

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of July 10 showed (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 610,378, increase 2,194; bullion 1,606, decrease 163; reserves 21,228, decrease 2,356; public deposits 22,192, increase 5,594; private deposits 154,784, decrease 34,164; government securities 146,653, decrease 24,574; other securities 27,018, decrease 1,620; ratio of reserve to liabilities 11.9 per cent compared with 11.8 per cent last week; bank rate 2 per cent.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70½	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	Jul 9
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	43	43	43	Jun28
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 12
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 11
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 12
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	39	39	39	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	1	7	7	7	Jul 12
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 12
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	12¼	12	12¼	Jul 11
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	3	21½	21½	21½	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	8¼	8	8¼	Jul 12
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	145	145	145	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun26
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
73½	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	59	59	59	Jul 8
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	1	29½	29½	29½	
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun28
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	Jun28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	42½	41½	42¼	Jul 12
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 10
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅝
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 12
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 9
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	34	34	34	Jul 12
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	172¼	172¼	172¼	Jul 12
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	3	39½	39½	39½	Jul 12
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	1	18¾	18¼	18¼	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118¾	118¾	118¾	Jul 11
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun27
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 12
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jul 5
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 12
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	5	16	15¾	16	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 9
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	2	25½	25½	25½	Jul 12
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 10
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jul 12
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2	Jun25
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 10
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jul 2
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	1	12½	12½	12½	
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	46	45	46	Jul 11
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12	11⅞	12	Jul 11
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 12
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	2	14	14	14	Jul 12
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3¾k)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 12
54	28¼	AP&L5pf 2.81¼k	1	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	Jul 12
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	20	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
17½	9¼	Am Roll Mill	1	11	11	11	
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	60½	60	60	Jul 12
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 5
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	Jul 11
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	5	35¼	35	35	— ⅝
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	Jul 9
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	Jul 1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 12
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 9
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 11
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75½	75½	75½	Ju 11
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	1	160	160	160	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	75¾	75⅜	75¾	Jul 12
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	Jul 9
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 11
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	4	9⅛	9	9	
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	89½	89½	89½	Jul 10
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	37⅛	37	37	Jul 12
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	5	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¾e)	1	23	23	23	Jul 12
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun28
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	8	8	8	Jul 11
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 3
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	102	102	102	Jul 12
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	42	41½	41½	Jul 5
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 12
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 8
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 6
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	1	61	61	61	Jul 8
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	31⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 1
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	5	16	15½	15½	Jul 12
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	48	47¾	48	Jul 11
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	106	106	106	Jul 11
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¾e)	8	7	7	7	Jul 12
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	45½	46	+1
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	1	60	60	60	—1½
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Jul 10
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 8
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	7	5	5	5	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	7	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 12
16⅝	9½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 10
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	3	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Jul 12
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	3	25½	25¼	25¼	Jul 12
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jul 10
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Jul 11
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Jul 12
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	5	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 11
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27	27	27	— ¼
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	3	75½	75¼	75½	
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
22½	25	Black & Dk(1)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 10
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	1	7½	7½	7½	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	14	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jul 12
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	3	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	15½	15½	15½	
23¼	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30½	30½	30½	+1¼
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Jul 10
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	3	9	8¾	8¾	Jul 11
23⅜	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	42¼	42¼	— ¾
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	6	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 12
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 12
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	4½	4½	4½	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 12
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Ad Mc.20e)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 11
7	4⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jul 12
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	2	19	19	19	Jul 9
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 10
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	Jul 12

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 9
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	Jul 10
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	1	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	2	12	12	12	Jul 12
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	1	14½	14½	14½	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33	33	33	Jul 12
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jul 11
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2½	2⅜	2½	Jul 12
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	47½	47½	47½	Jul 11
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	46½	46	46	
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	6	27½	27	27⅜	+ ½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 11
26¼	17⅝	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	2	18	18	18	Jul 11
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 12
11¾	4	Cent Vinietta S	1	5	5	5	
6	3	Century Ribbon		3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(3e)	7	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 11
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	3	18	18	18	Jul 12
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 1
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	12½	12½	12½	Jul 1
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	3	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	Jul 11
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun24
1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 8
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7	7	7	Jul 10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 11
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 12
14¾	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 12
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 11
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 2
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 11
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	1	3	3	3	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	6	63½	62⅜	63	
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 12
4½	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 11
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	2	28½	28	28½	Jul 10
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	31	31	31	Jul 12
41½	25½	Climax 11 (1.20)	4	27⅝	27½	27½	Jul 12
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 12
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	103	103	103	Jul 12
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 12
99¾	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	99¾	98¾	99¾	
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	1	22	22	22	— ⅝
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	Jul 11
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	19	19	19	Jul 12
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85	85	85	Jul 12
8½	3½	Colum Pict		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 12
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	17½	17½	17½	Ju 10
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	78	78	78	Jul 3
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	5	28½	28½	28½	Jul 12
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Jul 10
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	Jul 10
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	60	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	2	62⅝	62½	62½	—1¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	7	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 12
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 12
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12	12	12	Jul 11
12½	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 12
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	4	20½	20	20½	+ ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 11
97⅛	43⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	8	27¾	27⅜	27¾	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	106⅞	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅜	Con Film Ind	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 12
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1½k)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 12
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 12
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 12
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13	12¼	12¼	Jul 12
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	100	100	100	Jul 12
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Jul 11
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ¾
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	Jul 11
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¾e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 11
40⅞	27⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	Jul 9
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Jul 10
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	48¼	48¼	48¼	Jul 12
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	3	171	171	171

Commerce and Finance

New Records for Decade Are Being Set in Residential Building

Business and Industry

Defense Plants Amortization Frets Industry

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Conflicting opinions were voiced today as to whether manufacturers would profit or lose by President Roosevelt's offer of five-year amortization of new factories built especially for national defense purposes.

The differences led some officials to suggest that the plan be made optional.

A group of manufacturers was reported in Administration circles to have asked for the provision in the belief that they would save taxes, especially if the armament boom faded out after a few years, and left the new factories useless.

Proposes 5-Year Amortization

But some officials, including ranking experts in the Treasury, said that temporary tax savings under the plan might boomerang into stiff tax increases to be paid by the manufacturers in the long run.

While declining to predict future tax changes, the experts pointed out that higher taxes, if they do come, would bear heaviest on the corporations which have used up their amortization on new factories. Despite the recent billion-dollar tax bill, the nation faces a deficit of $4,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 under pending defense plans in the next year.

The President used the word "amortization" strictly in its tax sense, and not in the usual meaning of instalment payments to retire debt.

Normally, when a manufacturer builds a new plant, its life is rated 10 or more years. The cost of the new factory then is prorated over that period and offset against profits to determine taxable income. The President proposed that in the case of factories built for defense purposes, all the cost should be deducted in five years.

Thus, if a new plant costing $50,000 is to be amortized, the question is whether the manufacturer ought to take $10,000 of his credits each year for five years, or spread it into $5,000 a year for 10 years.

How Amortization Works

Here's how it works out in four examples:

1. A corporation earns $50,000 a year for five years, and $30,000 a year in the next five years. Its 10-year tax bill at existing rates will be $73,150, regardless of whether it amortizes the new $50,000 factory in five or 10 years.

2. A corporation earns $50,000 a year for five years, then loses money for two years while readjusting itself to normal business after the armament program ends, and then earns $30,000 a year in the eighth, ninth and tenth years. If tax rates don't change, its 10-year tax bill will be $60,610 under the five-year amortization plan, or $62,700 under the 10-year amortization.

3. A corporation earns $50,000 a year for five years, and $30,000 a year for the next five years. But suppose the income tax rate goes up to 25 per cent after the first five years. Its 10-year tax bill will be $79,300 under the five-year amortization, and $78,275 under the 10-year plan.

4. A corporation earns $50,000 a year for five years, loses money for two years, and earns $30,000 a year in the last three years. If the tax rate goes up to 25 per cent after five years, its 10-year tax bill will be $64,300 under the five-year amortization, and $65,775 under the 10-year amortization.

Auto Output This Week Shows Gain

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports in its weekly survey of the automobile industry says that production this week will total 62,176 cars and trucks compared with 51,975 units in last week's holiday-curtailed output schedule. Assemblies this week a year ago numbered 63,910.

The survey said that sales continue in a contraseasonal trend, well above a year ago, and that in certain spots a car shortage might develop in a month or two.

Sugar Quota Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that it did not now plan to re-allot any deficiencies in sugar marketing quotas that might develop this year.

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General Superintendent of motive power and rolling stock of the New York Central System, has been elected Chairman of the mechanical division of the Association of American Railroads

Commodity Prices Increase 0.5 P. C. In Week of July 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.5 per cent during the week ended July 6 due to a sharp rise in market prices of farm products and foods, particularly livestock and poultry and meats, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The increase, says the report, raised the all-commodity index to 77.5 per cent of the 1926 average from 77.1, the lowest level reached since early in September of last year.

With the exception of the 0.1 per cent decline in the index for textile products, all group indexes showed increases ranging from 0.1 per cent for fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities to 1.5 per cent for farm products. As compared with the corresponding week in July 1939, each of the group indexes, except fuel and lighting materials, is substantially higher. The increases range from about 1¾ per cent for metals and metal products to approximately 8 per cent for hides and leather products. Fuel and lighting materials are 1.6 per cent lower.

Higher prices for hides and skins, manila hemp, copra, and coal, in addition to the marked increases for farm products, resulted in the 0.7 per cent advance in the raw materials group index.

Commodity groups	July 6 1940	June 29 1940	P.C. changes to July 6, 1940, from June 8 1940	July 8 1939
All Commodities	77.5	77.1	+0.1	+2.5
Farm products	66.7	65.7	0	+4.1
Foods	70.4	69.7	—0.1	+3.4
Hides & leath prod	100.3	99.9	+0.7	+8.1
Textile products	71.9	72.0	0	+7.3
Fuel & light'g mtls	72.0	71.9	—0.3	—1.6
Metals & metal prod	94.9	94.8	+0.1	+1.7
Building materials	92.6	92.4	+0.5	+3.5
Chem & allied prd	77.1	76.0	+0.9	1/
H'furnishing goods	90.0	89.9	+0.1	+3.4
Miscel commodities	77.0	76.9	0	+5.0
Raw materials	70.7	70.2	0	+3.4
Semimfd articles	78.0	77.8	+0.4	+5.1
Mfd commodities	80.9	80.6	0	+1.6
All com other than farm products	79.9	79.6	+0.1	+2.3
All com other than farm prod & foods	82.4	82.3	0	+2.6

1/ No comparable data.

Two Industrial Gas Producers to Merge

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the National Cylinder Gas Co. and Compressed Industrial Gasses, Inc., have voted a merger of the two organizations.

The merger agreement will be submitted Aug. 27 to stockholders for their approval, according to the anouncement made by Charles J. Haines, President of National Cylinder, and Horace B. Pearson, President of Compressed Industrial.

The statement said the consolidation would combine the third and fourth largest producers of oxygen and acetylene and other industrial gases. Together the companies have plants in practically all industrial centers.

National Cylinder Gas will be the continuing corporation. Under the merger plan 1.45 shares of its stock would be issued for each share of Compressed Industrial Gases, except treasury shares, a basis arrived at on the earning ratios per share. Neither company has any bonded indebtedness or preferred stock.

Texas Paper Mill Output Is Increased Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—The Champion Paper and Fibre Company, with the starting of operations of its new paper mill in Houston, has increased its daily production of printing paper by 120 tons.

The addition to the pulp mill opened in Texas, in 1937, brings Champion's Houston investment to many millions, and the number of employees near the 600 mark. Company officials estimate that the increase in pay roll will amount to $400,000 annually.

The new Houston paper mill will specialize in machine coated book paper, and bond, envelope and tablet papers for the southwestern market. The coated book paper will be furnished on contract to Time, Inc., for use by Life Magazine.

Private Building Gains, Public Works Lag Expected This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Barring direct participation by the United States in the war, activity in the building industry over the rest of the year is expected by the Standard Statistics Company to follow the trend of the first five months. Residential construction is expected to show a moderate gain; greater industrial and commercial building will be offset by lower activity in other nonresidential lines; and contracts for public works and public utilities will continue to taper, as government funds are switched from relief efforts to defense. Little change is expected in prices of building materials, and sales in the various lines will show diverse trends.

The pattern of construction activity so far in 1940 has conformed closely to expectations. For the first five months, contract awards in the 37 eastern states were some 8 per cent smaller than a year before, but awards for residential building were 4 per larger. Nonresidential construction awards were 11 per cent smaller, and public works and public utilities awards 20 per cent smaller.

Federal Spending Drop Factor

As was expected, the entire decrease in activity is accounted for by the reduction in government spending. In the first five months of 1939, publicly1financed projects accounted for 48 per cent of total contract awards, whereas this year they accounted for only 37 per cent. The decrease in the dollar value of public construction was almost $200,000,000, awards for the period in 1940 amounting to $484,197,000.

War developments have caused major changes in the prospects of other industries, but they have had no important repercussions in the building industry other than those expected when the war first broke out. Barring direct participation by the United States in the war or the development of major inflationary trends here, the rate of activity over the rest of the year will probably not differ measurably from that of the first half.

Following a slow start in the first quarter, when activity was considerably handicapped by unusually cold weather in the South, residential building has expanded markedly in recent months. April and May each set new records for the value of residential contract awards for the past decade, and the resulting gain over a year before more than offset the decreases of the first quarter.

The fear has been expressed in some quarters that the break in the security markets following German successes in the low countries and France would react unfavorably on demand for new housing, but to date this has not been the case. Speculative builders providing relatively high-priced accommodations have noted some slowing down in buying interest, but this group accounts for only a small part of residential construction. Demand for low-priced homes, which represent the bulk of the activity, has kept at a high level.

Record FHA Financing

It is normal for the dollar total of residential contracts to slacken seasonally after May, and it is not to be expected that the peak attained in that month will be exceeded over the rest of the year. There are excellent reasons for believing, however, that the awards will continue at a level moderately above a year earlier.

FHA financing, for instance, continues to set new records. In May, applications for insurance on homes to be constructed amounted to $101,217,472, the largest total of any month to date and up 30 per cent from May, 1939. It would, however, be a mistake to conclude that a 30 per cent increase in total housing activity is forecast by this rise. The proportion of all residential activity financed by FHA has been steadily increasing so that FHA figures are bound to show above-average gains.

The gain in residential activity has been achieved despite a decrease in contract awards for apartment houses, which are considered the most speculative type of new residential construction. In part this decline is due to the failure of the USHA slum-clearance program to make the headway expected. In contrast to an expected monthly average in 1940 of about $20,000,000, USHA awards so far have averaged not far above $10,000,000 monthly. Congress, with defense problems its chief concern, has taken no action as yet to increase the USHA authorization for loans to local housing authorities, although a bill calling for power to finance an additional $800,000,000 in slum-clearance projects has been pending since 1939.

Home Building Gains Best

Private homes erected for owner occupancy made the largest gain of any residential category in the five-month period. This is evidence that the current rate of building activity is based on a solid foundation of demand for new housing and that it is not likely to be interrupted except by some major change in the domestic economy, such as would be caused by our entry into the war.

The detailed data on housing conditions collected in connection with the 1940 census should be of considerable value in appraising the longer-term prospects for residential construction, but these will not be available for some time. The stability of both rents and costs and the housing shortages in many areas, notably those industrial sections likely to benefit from the armament program, point to a continued, though moderate, increase in activity.

With a 60 per cent gain reported in the first five months of the year, construction of industrial plant facilities is showing the increase that had been expected. This type of building is as yet, however, only a small factor in the total construction picture, accounting for only 8 per cent of awards. Further increases are definitely in the offing, whether the war continues or not, as the ambitious armament program is not likely to be shelved in any case.

Commercial construction has achieved a smaller but still a substantial rise (22 per cent) in this period, reflecting the higher level of business and retail trade. However, the excess office space available in most large cities will prevent reattainment of pre-depression levels for a long time.

Public Works Lag Likely

In the remaining classifications of the nonresidential division, awards have been shrinking, largely because no new WPA program has been approved by Congress and the 1938 program is now almost all under contract. Government defense preparations may lead to some increase in certain categories, notably hospitals, but on the whole any gains made in the nonresidential division will have to come from industrial and commercial activity. Prospects in this direction are good, and it is expected that 1940 nonresidential awards will equal or slightly exceed the 1939 level, in spite of the 11 per cent decline in the first five months.

The substantial decline in contract awards for public works and public utilities that is being recorded this year had been expected, as government spending is being directed into other channels and finances of municipal and state governments will not permit them to take up the slack. Defense preparations will account for some awards for airports, coast defenses, and harbor improvements, but a large part of such expenditures will be made in the territories and possessions rather than in the continental United States.

The definite decision to proceed with the Brooklyn-Manhattan vehicular tunnel (a $50,000,000 project) in New York City has caused a corresponding upward revision in the earlier forecasts of 1940 contract awards in this classification. Even with this addition, however, it is expected that for the full year the decrease will be close to 30 per cent.

Housing Needs for Workers in War Industries Being Studied by Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Adequate housing for workers in war industries, a vital item in the nation's general defense program, is being made the subject of a special survey by the Twentieth Century Fund. Evans Clark, Executive Director of the Fund announced.

"The country must know what will be the housing needs of the many thousands of workers who will be drawn into our industrial defense program," said Mr. Clark. "We want to review what was done on this problem in the first World War—to see what measures were successful and what mistakes were made. We want to estimate what the probable current needs will be and how best to meet them."

Survey In Progress

In discussing the origin of the survey, Mr. Clark said, "The present emergency survey represents an enlargement of a general survey of housing that has been in progress for more than a year. Work on the emergency project was started two weeks ago. The Fund is undertaking this emergency research on its own responsibility, and is bearing all of the costs itself. The Twentieth Century Fund has received assurances, however, that the survey will be of great value to the National Defense Commission and it is happy to assist in this work."

The research work is being directed by Miles L. Colean. Offices of the housing survey research staff are in Washington, D. C.

Outlining more specifically some of the objectives of the survey, Mr. Colean said, "Our main attention will be focused on policy. The time is so short and the necessity is so immediate that there won't be opportunity for a large statistical study.

Analyze Policy

"We plan to analyze housing policy in relation to industrial policy. One guiding principle is to try to find ways of meeting present needs that will cause a minimum amount of future readjustment when normal conditions are restored. We hope to have our emergency survey completed in approximately six weeks."

The Housing Survey of The Twentieth Century Fund is being supervised by a committee of which Dr. Henry E. Hoagland, Professor of Business Finance at Ohio State University, is Chairman. The other members of the Committee are Mrs. Lillian M. Gilbreth, Dr. Frank P. Graham, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, Mr. Arthur C. Holden, Mr. John A. Lapp and Dr. William I. Myers.

Retail Sales Show Increase Of 3 to 8 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores at leading centers of distribution this week averaged 3 to 8 per cent over a year ago for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"July clearance sales got well under way as retailers began to empty their shelves to make room for new fall merchandise," the credit agency said. "More normal summer weather conditions benefited sales of hot weather goods, but stocks were still higher than usual at this time of the year as a result of the cool and damp weather of May and June.

"Some stores were said to be sold out of nylon hosiery, with little prospect of new shipments until early August. Refrigerators and other household electrical equipment continued to move in good volume, while automobile purchases still exceeded seasonal expectations. Grocery purchasing remained about 3 per cent ahead of the corresponding week of 1939.

"Percentage gains over a year ago were somewhat narrower this week than last, due largely to the fact that more shopping days were lost in this year's week.

"New England's margins of increase showed no week-to-week change, at from 3 to 7 per cent. The East and the Middle West made the best comparisons with a year ago, at 6 to 12 and 7 to 12 per cent, respectively.

"The Northwest registered increases of 6 to 8 per cent, the South 5 to 7 per cent, and the Southwest 2 to 5 per cent.

"The Pacific Coast once more compared most poorly with 1939, with results generally varying from a 2 per cent drop to a 5 per cent gain."

In wholesale markets, fall buying was reported starting, although here and there last-minute requests for summer merchandise were still coming in.

"A desire to cover ordinary needs for fall in time to avoid delivery delays caused some retailers to begin purchasing almost immediately in the newly opened apparel markets," the agency said.

Says Industry Ready

A. H. d'Arcambal

President of the American Society of Tool Engineers says U. S. industry is fully capable of meeting national needs for increased aircraft production capacity with satisfactory speed.

Railroads Say Heavy Exports via Atlantic Ports Handled Easily

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads said that export traffic through Atlantic and Gulf ports in June was 64 per cent greater than in June, 1939.

"This traffic is being moved without congestion and with no relay except on traffic arriving at the ports for countries isolated by reason of the war," the association said. "This situation is adjusting itself rapidly and the amount of traffic, most of which has been placed in railroad storage facilities to release equipment is being reduced daily."

Cars of export freight, other than grain, unloaded at Atlantic and Gulf ports in June totaled 46,409, compared with 28,320 a year earlier.

Cars of grain unloaded for export amounted to 1,434, compared with 1,431.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

England's present economic structure will not survive this war. This is an easily-wise statement frequently passed around, as a largely drawn conclusion from the revolutionary effects of war.

It is true already in this sense, that we have already found that the system of industrial control built up in England during the past decade is incapable of producing the results necessary if our resources are to be rapidly and effectively applied to war.

The term "self government for industry" has appeared frequently in this column. It is the term used in this country to describe the system we have been developing. It implies the delegation of some government powers of compulsion to industries gathered together in trade associations.

In various degrees trade associations in this country have been given powers to require their members to obey rules drawn up by the associations. Those rules generally govern production capacity, prices, and division of markets. The ground covered by the rules, and the ability of the association to enforce them, varies from trade to trade. But in principle all associations pursue the same aim.

This development is, of course, by no means peculiar to this country; it has been a feature of modern industrialism in most of Europe, America, and Japan. Many such associations are linked up with similar bodies in other countries in international cartels, though such cartels have no international government to lend them the shield of its lawmaking powers.

Defensive Principles

Industrial associations in England have achieved power not only through the delegation to them of some of the functions of the government, but also through the cooperation of the government acting particularly through the control of imports and tariffs.

It is, I think, perfectly fair to say that a general economic consequence of this method of controlling industry is that the public interest has been assumed to be best served when the interests of industry have been served. Whereas, in fact, public interest has generally been subordinated to private interest.

Industry has tended to be governed with the same defensive principles that have proved so ineffective in the military field. The preoccupation of the governors of industry has been primarily to maintain prices and to prevent the development of surplus capacity The ability of the marginal producer—the producer operating at highest unit cost—to make a profit has counted for more than the need to develop consumption by reduction in prices.

When this war started it became apparent that far more government control would have to be exercised. It was urgently necessary to increase the output of those industries directly serving the war, and to decrease the output of those not necessary for war. It was necessary to control the supply of raw materials to those industries in proportion to the Government's plan of industrial preparation for war.

Controllers were appointed for a great many industries. And almost without exception those controllers were chosen from the directors of companies engaged in the controlled industry.

During the eight months of armchair warfare that ended with the German attack on Holland and Belgium, there were many criticisms of the operation of these controls. It was charged time and time again, on the basis of individual experience, that the controllers no matter how honest and patriotic their intentions, were applying the same old self-government principles discussed above, and that we were not getting the supplies of war materials that would any moment be necessary in battle. All these criticisms were ignored.

And now the test of battle has been applied, and we have been found disastrously unprepared. New Ministers have been appointed to deal with supply of war materials and of aircraft and with labor. They had each one object, to increase output rapidly. Each found chaos, and each has had to break through the crust of the old industrial methods of control in order to secure his object. Each has been able to produce extraordinary results in a few weeks.

Labor Plans Policies

It has been proved that the function of the industrialist is to apply his technical knowledge of his own industry to carry out the orders decided upon by ministers of the Government. Those ministers should be assisted in making their decisions by men with expert knowledge but trained neither in the self-government-for-industry tradition nor in the slow-moving assume-no-responsibility tradition of the civil service.

Mr. Bevin (Labor) Minister for Labor has described the inability of the existing industrial tradition to deliver the goods. Articles in the press repeatedly condemn the wholesale staffing of wartime ministries with civil servants. And for the purposes of war it can be assumed that the system of control of industry will be changed until it works.

But none can say whether any wartime system that may be developed will continue in existence when the war is over. There are some reasons to suggest that it may. The economic key posts in this government are filled by labor party men. In so far as there is an economic commander-in-chief it is Mr. Greenwood, not the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Ministries of Labor and Supply are occupied by labor men. It is Labor's war

The Labor Party has long been critical of the Chamberlain foreign policy. Now it has the task of organizing the country to overcome the consequences of that policy. The laboring people of this country provide most of the soldiers and do the industrial work necessary to equip those soldiers. That is the labor view, and it will endeavor to insist after the war that what it has done in war it should continue to do in peace.

Street Sees Authority Waxing Fatter and Old Order Changing

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The extent of the revolution in economics which recent events foreshadow is still being explored here.

The thesis that changes in military technique imply changes in everything else has never been more swiftly demonstrated than in the last two months. The breakthrough of the German panther divisions in mid-May was as ominous to the old order and as significant for the unknown new order as the victory of the hoplites at Marathon, the yeomen at Crecy, the artillerymen at Agincourt, the Protestants at Marston Moor, and the armed French citizenry at Valmy. In fact, there is deep significance in the recent French abandonment of liberty, fraternity, and equality; for flying tanks have closed the chapter written in European history by Napoleon's wars and by his prided civil code.

One of the most significant reversals is the prospect that there can be no break in government or other high-grade bonds. This has been imminent in the news in recent years, but now it appears certain. The means employed in recent years, in this and other countries, to hold these prices up (or hold the cost of borrowing down) have been essentially means to maintain the strength of centralized governments. Machine-war implies the end of money-wars, on which Britain has triumphed for two centuries, and it also means that governments can ride rough-shod over private rights because the rifle over the mantelpiece no longer carries military weight.

Authority Waxes Fatter

The raising of the price of gold to $35.00 an ounce in this country, and the abandonment of any pretense to orthodox gold-standard practice in the totalitarian countries, are the two extremes of reaction to the fact that autocratic governments now have military effectiveness enough to ride over any opposition. The present excess reserves of the American banking system, something near $7,000,000,000, are merely the paper by-products of the fact that if the government has sufficient power, in a military sense, it follows the maxim that authority brooks no delay.

The Treasury has to go periodically to the money market for funds, but its refusal so far to resort to the ancient practice of paper-money issues is mere costless concession to ancient inhibitions. If and when the Treasury really needs to borrow on a large scale, it has sufficient control of the money market so that it will never allow borrowing rates to fall far below the present level. Great Britain is now faced with destruction from the skies, but it can still borrow at three per cent. Even the three is a concession; governments in a jam are likely to borrow in the future at no per cent at all, and money-owners who can get anything for the loan of their money may consider themselves lucky.

It's unlikely that the government would hold its own obligations at a high price (i. e., a low yield) and let other low-yield high-security obligations decline substantially. If U. S. Treasuries are to remain at the present low-yield basis, it is likely that the obligations of such public institutions as Telephone, Texas, Steel, and Motors, will also stay at low-yield bases.

No More "Hot Money"

A further reversal of the past is that no foreign buying in American security markets seems likely from here on. The new French Petain government says it is opposed to "international capitalism." For generations the black-coated small-town French functionary like Flaubert's Charles Bovary has put his extra francs into foreign investments, but that period is over and if he puts it into anything it will be into Prussian war tries. The money won't come to this country. There will be no further problem of "hot money" in New York or Washington, but instead a very acute problem in morals of whom we'll recognize as the rightful owner of French balances in this country—as well as of Dutch and Belgian balances.

A further reversal of form appears likely in the American approach to reform. For years we have been preoccupied with reforming the American social structure no matter what it cost in obstructing the progress of the industrial arts, so that both the industrial and the fine arts have bogged down in a sur-realist melancholia of self-pity.

Suddenly the outlook changes, so that economic thoughts designed to obstruct the progress of the industrial arts are swept away in a frantic effort to expedite everything that contributes to these arts. The idea that national or even individual wealth consists of a quantity of things has received its quietus as the idea takes form that wealth, whether national or individual, is the equivalent of well-being, and consists in the carrying out of socially significant tasks.

Boom in Construction Industry

There appears in prospect a boom in the construction industry such as no living man can remember. Unlike the period of the World War, a generation ago, in which staple commodity price-rises choked off construction, in these days commodity prices have no power to rise because of the surplus producing capacity. So everybody, from army officers down to the gentlest civilian, is taking advantage of the low level of commodity prices, and in particular of building material and labor prices, to build.

Reports from the Federal Housing Administration, now the Santa Claus of the residential building industry, are that residential contracts are the most in a decade. Industrial construction contracts are likewise showing phenomenal gains. The army and navy will build airplane plants, engine plants, shipbuilding plants, powder plants, and every other kind of plant needed for war. Three million tons of steel will be needed for the structures already outlined for the armament program, and that's between two and three times the steel industry's usual structural steel output for a year.

The Army and Navy are still passing out small educational orders, but the likelihood is that as the outlook clarifies, these orders will grow fewer and larger, and the country will become preoccupied with the problem, not of getting the last refinement of reform out of itself, but of getting the maximum industrial potential and of lowering the resistances in the flow of economic energy so that this potential can contribute to what is after all the real measure of national wealth, the flow of economic energy.

Callite Tungsten Co. Plans Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A program for the expansion of the activities of the Callite Tungsten Corporation of Union City, New Jersey, in the wire manufacturing field is announced by Charles H. Kraft, President, who stated that henceforth his company will manufacture stainless steel, monel, phosper-bronze and beryllium-copper wire, brush wire and Fourdrinier wire, and various other special alloy wires.

Mr. Kraft revealed that Callite Tungsten has completed the first step in its expansion program with the purchase of the business of Harris Alloys,, Inc., of Newark, New Jersey, as a nucleus from which to build in the manufacture of these quality alloy wire products.

The management of Callite Tungsten expects that this acquisition, together with further contemplated expansion steps, will add substantially to the company's volume of business in the immediate future, he said.

Department Store Sales Up 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended July 6 were 7 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended June 29 had been 5 per cent above last year, and in the four weeks ended July 6, they averaged 8 per cent more than in the similar 1939 period.

By Federal Reserve districts, increases in the one week ended July 6 over a year ago were:

Boston 6 per cent, Philadelphia 19, Cleveland 11, Richmond 15, Atlanta 7, Chicago 9, St. Louis 4, Minneapolis 10, Kansas City 5, Dallas 6, and San Francisco 4.

A 1 per cent decrease in the New York district was the only decline on the list.

Adams Express Value Drops

NEW YORK (AP)—Adams Express Co., an investing concern, reported that net asset value of common stock dropped to $8.23 a share on June 30 from $12.64 at the end of 1939.

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Your investment money can start earning a liberal 4% income at once! Our investors have never lost a dollar of principal or interest in our Association. All accounts with us are federally insured to $5000.00. Write now for full information or mail your investment to:
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

War Dislocates Egypt's Cotton Futures Mart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA — The closing sine die of the Alexandria futures market brought to a premature end the Egyptian cotton season that had experienced a full-fledged boom during the last two months of 1939.

Early in the war, in order to instill confidence into a market dislocated by the loss of important Central European outlets and by the contraction in credit, the Egyptian Government fixed minimum prices for all options with the proviso that it would receive all cotton tendered at these levels. The subsequent sharp advance in world cotton values which, in the case of Egyptian growths exceeded 100 per cent of pre-war prices, induced the Government to raise the initial limits of $13.07 for Sakel, $12.22 for Giza 7 and $10.87 for Uppers for the nearest month, on three successive occasions to $18.80, $17.24 and $16.42 respectively.

Government Steps In

The operation was carried to the accompaniment of heavy buying by entrenched speculators without bringing any trouble to the authorities even when a reaction set in after the turn of the year.

By the beginning of April, however, wholesale liquidation by disappointed "longs" brought values dangerously near the minimum figures. On the first days of May the Government was called upon to take delivery of a few thousand bales of the long-stapled variety (Sakel).

During the following sessions it became only too apparent that growing concern over European developments would induce holders of actual cotton to pass on to the Government further very large quantities of the raw material. As this would have entailed the tieing up of considerable funds that were badly needed for defense purposes, it was decided to close the futures market, at the same time ordering the liquidation of all outstanding positions including the maturing options.

Speculators escaped almost unscathed but exporters, into whose hands the bulk of unsold cotton is usually concentrated at this late stage of the season, have been hard hit as the elimination of hedge protection coincided with a world break in cotton values. It is not certain that they will be offered compensation.

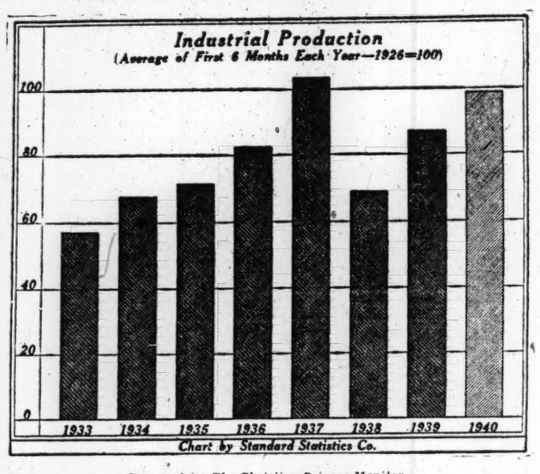
The Export Problem

To the country as a whole, although cotton is Egypt's mainstay, the closing of the Alexandria futures market has not caused any considerable inconvenience up to the present. Already more than four fifths of the crop of about 8,750,000 kantars (1 kantar equals 99.05 pounds) have been exported, and shipments during the remaining three months of the season together with local consumption, should easily account for the rest. This would leave at the end of August a carryover not much in excess of last year's reduced figure of 743,746 kantars.

Should the Mediterranean be closed for any reason, however, the marketing and export problem in respect of the 1940 crop might prove serious, especially as the present area under cotton is anything from 5 to 10 per cent larger than last year and further outlets have been lost recently in consequence of German action.

This season increased purchases by the Allies have made good the loss of Central European markets, and proceeds from cotton exports have been substantially higher than for the previous year, so that were it not for the steep rise in the value of imports an excess export balance would have resulted.

Industrial Output First Half 1940 Substantially Above 1939



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Industrial production in the first half of the current year was substantially above that of any post-depression first half, with the single exception of 1937. The over-all picture of domestic business activity is fairly bright.

The chances are that in 1940 we shall manufacture and sell 15 per cent more automobiles than last year, haul 5 per cent to 10 per cent more freight, consume 5 per cent more gasoline, produce 25 per cent more pig iron, use 11 per cent more electrical energy, sell more goods at retail, and consume more cotton and rayon.

This year's production indexes promise to average at least 5 per cent higher than in 1939. Corporate profits should be the best since 1937

Huge Powder Plant Reported Planned For Louisville Area

WASHINGTON (AP)—Construction of a $30,000,000 plant in the Louisville, Ky., industrial area to produce smokeless powder was reported to have been agreed upon by the War Department and the du Pont Powder Company.

Under the agreement the Government would build the factory and the du Pont interests operate it. Start of construction awaited on final official approval.

The plant, first of four to be undertaken with emergency defense funds, is to have a daily capacity of 200,000 pounds, more than doubling the nation's entire existing output.

Persons familiar with the negotiations said it would employ an operating force of 4,000 or more persons. Under urgent pressure as in actual wartime, this number could be tripled, it was said.

The projected plant, to be located on the Indiana side of the Ohio River, will be larger than a new privately financed powder factory under construction at Memphis, Tenn., with a capacity of 150,000 pounds daily.

The Louisville plant will cost about $15,000,000, and an equal amount for machinery. No estimates were available as to when it would be ready for operation.

Argentine Exports To U. S. Up 49 P. C.

BUENOS AIRES, July 13 (AP)—The American Chamber of Commerce of Argentina reported a 49 per cent increase in Argentine exports to the United States in the first six months of 1940 over the comparable period of 1939.

For the first half of 1940 exports to the United States totaled $41,637,816, as compared with $27,892,218 for the first six months of 1939. Wool and dairy products represented most of the increase.

Official statistics showed that Argentina's entire exports increased 15.4 per cent for the same periods, despite the loss of several European markets because of the war. The figures were 927,748,000 pesos (about $278,324,400) for half of 1940 and 203,631,000 pesos (about $241,089,300) for the similar period in 1939.

Canadian Newsprint Shipments 45 P. C. Higher Than in 1939

MONTREAL (AP) — Canadian newsprint shipments totalled 338,446 tons last month, a 45.7 per cent increase on the June, 1939, figure and the third highest monthly shipment level in the industry's history, it was announced.

June shipments represented 96.1 per cent of capacity, compared with 87.9 per cent in May and 64.1 per cent in June, 1939.

Newsprint production at 315,343 tons, represented 89.5 per cent of capacity, a decrease of about 8,000 tons from May but an increase of 31.1 per cent on the June, 1939, figure. June shipments exceeded output by more than 23,000 tons.

Expansion in Canadian shipments for the month was mainly to the United States, which took 253,390 tons, increase of 45.8 per cent on June, 1939, and to overseas markets, which took 68,560 tons, an increase of 61.9 per cent. Shipments to domestic consumers increased slightly.

RCI Registration Suspended by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has suspended the registration of 35,000 shares on common stock of Resources Corporation International, which was organized several years ago to take over timber properties in Mexico.

The Commission said that it had found "with respect to many of the items in the registration statement, a wanton disregard for truth and accuracy."

"Most of the deficiencies charged in the registration statement," the SEC said in a lengthy opinion, "are alleged to arise from the failure to make accurate and complete disclosure of (1) the huge personal profits accruing to Harper. S. Hoover, the principal promoter of RCI, in the acquisition by RCI of the timber properties now constituting substantially all of its assets; (2) the misrepresentation made to RCI by Hoover to induce the purchase of the timber property for $9,000,000; (3) the fact that practically the entire income of RCI, which is represented to have been derived from contracts for the cutting of its timber, had its source in Hoover, who supplied substantially all of the cash paid over to RCI by contractors for the specific purpose of creating 'income' for RCI to enable it to pay 'dividends' and 'distributions' and thus give it an appearance of earning power; and (4) the use of RCI and the direction of its activities by Hoover for the primary purpose of facilitating the distribution of his personal holding of RCI stock."

Federal Savings Unit Resources Show Increase

Joseph B. Grossman, President of the Home Owners Federal Savings and Loan Association, Boston, reports further growth of the institute.

He reports that total resources of over $2,500,000 on June 30, 1940, represent a gain of about 25 per cent from the figure on Jan. 1 of this year. At the time the institution received its federal charter 1937, resources were approximately $700,000.

Assets on June 30, 1940, showed a favorable mortgage position, and foreclosed real estate amounted to only $66,000, or less than 3 per cent of the total.

Mr. Grossman also observed that the institution has never paid less than 3½ per cent per annum on savings.

Southern Advance Bag Income

Southern Advance Bag & Paper Co., Inc. for the five months ended May 31, 1940, shows gross sales, less returns and allowances, of $2,625,378, which compares with $1,983,754 in the first five months of 1939. Net income was $376,957, and after taxes and preferred dividend requirements, the balance of $179,366 was equal to $1.07 share on the 166,650 shares of common stock outstanding.

Bliss & Laughlin Profit Up

CHICAGO (AP)—Bliss & Laughlin, Incorporated, reported a net profit, subject to audit, and year-end adjustments, for the six months ended June 30 of 0339,485, as compared to $244,233 for the same period a year ago. This is equivalent after dividenos on preferred stock to $1.23 a share on the common as compared to 93 cents per share for the same period a year ago.

Massachusetts Living Costs Increase in June

The combined cost of living index for June, 1940, in Massachusetts, increased slightly over the previous month, due to higher food and fuel prices.

The combined food index increased about 1 4-5 per cent due to higher prices of meats, eggs, potatoes and canned peas.

An increase was noted in the fuel and light section, due to higher prices of anthracite coal.

Comparative figures follow:

Average Retail Prices in 1913 Equal 100

Elements of Budget	1940 May	1940 June	Combined Cost of Living Index in Preceding Years
Food (37.6%)	104.0	105.9	June, 1939 137.6
Clothing (12.8%)	150.9	150.9	June, 1938 139.9
Shelter (21.8%)	160.0	160.0	June, 1936 137.6
Fuel and light (5.0%)	153.8	154.5	June, 1929 159.6
Sundries (22.8%)	154.3	154.3	June, 1926 162.5
Combined (100%)	136.2	136.9	June, 1920 199.7

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are Belding Heminway Co., Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc., General Foods Corp., National Power & Light Co., and White (S. S.) Dental Mfg. Co.

A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, July 15

Lord & Taylor (6 per cent 1st Pfd.) (4:30 p. m.).

Stein (A.) & Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Tuesday, July 16

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Wednesday, July 17

General Cigar Co., Inc. (7 per cent Pfd.) (4 p. m.).

General Foods Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (Com. and Com. 'B') (11 a. m.).

Macy (R. H.) & Co., Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Thursday, July 18

Belding Heminway Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.).

Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

International Harvester Co. (7 per cent Pfd.) (2 p. m.).

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

National Power & Light Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).

Friday, July 19

White (S. S.) Dental Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Colgate Official Resigns

Robert B. Colgate has resigned as vice-president in charge of research and development of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, it was announced by E. H. Little, president. Mr. Colgate was with the company for 15 years and in charge of research since 1928. He will continue as a director of the company. No successor has been appointed as yet.

St. Louis Road Setup Reduces Capitalization

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a plan of reorganization for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway calling for sharp reduction in capitalization and fixed interest charges and the elimination of present stockholders.

The plan provides a capitalization of $240,000,004, compared with the old capitalization of $388,680,293.

It would reduce fixed interest charges from $12,613,106 to $3,000,117 annually.

The commission said the equities of the holders of both the common and preferred stock of the Frisco "are found to have no value," and made no provision for their participation in the reorganized company.

Of the total capitalization of $240,000,004, $75,685,319 would be fixed interest.

Provisions of Plan

The plan provides that the equipment obligations of the Frisco remain undisturbed.

New 30-year four per cent divisional mortgage bonds would be distributed in exchange, at par, to holders of the two issues of Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company bonds.

New securities would be distributed to holders of other outstanding bonds on the following basis for each $1,000 bond:

Ft. Scott 4s, $614 and general mortgage bonds, $382 and second mortgage income bonds, $254 in preferred stock;

Prior lien 4s, $146 in general mortgage bonds, $117 in second mortgage income bonds, $241 in preferred stocks, $327 in common stock;

Prior lien 5s, $154 in first mortgage bonds, $124 in second mortgage income bonds, $255 in preferred stock, $364 in common stock;

Prior lien 5s, $154 in first mortgage bonds, $124 in second mortgage income bonds, $255 in preferred stock, $364 in common stock;

Consolidated 4½s, $169 in first mortgage bonds, $122 in second mortgage income bonds, $195 in preferred stock, $170 in common stock;

Consolidated 6s, $185 in first mortgage bonds, $133 in second mortgage income bonds, $213 in preferred stock, $185 in common stock.

The only stockholders in the Frisco system who would receive anything for their shares are the holders of 100 shares of preferred stock of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railway Company. They would receive a new preferred stock of the reorganized company on a par for par basis.

Claims Recognized

The claims of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Railroad Credit Corporation are recognized by the allotment of first mortgage bonds. Because of the lack of assets free of mortgage lien, the commission said general creditors could be given nothing for their claims.

Interested parties have 60 days in which to petition the ICC for modification of the plan. At the end of that time it will be sent to the United States District Court for the eastern district of Missouri, where the Frisco has been in reorganization for several years.

If approved by the court, the plan will be submitted to eligible security holders for their approval or rejection.

The Frisco owns about 6,560 miles of track in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

Latin Americans Ratify Coffee Quotas to U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The third Pan-American coffee conference ratified in principle a plan of export quotas to the United States, it was announced.

The program proposed calls for marketing current crops in a manner best designed for the protection of countries already established in this market while making allowance for the needs of other countries formerly dependent on European markets, it was said.

Shipments, according to the plan, will be apportioned in line with requirements of the American trade.

The conference is made up of delegates of 14 coffee-producing Latin-American countries.

Sugar Imported in Six Months Shows Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sugar charged against import quotas of foreign and offshore producing areas totaled 2,396,057 short tons, raw value, during the first six months of this year.

The quantity charged against these quotas in the corresponding period last year totaled 2,253,079 short tons.

The amounts charged against quotas of various areas included:

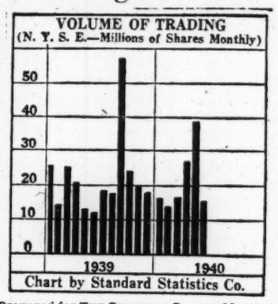
Cuba 1,002,694 short tons; the Philippines 474,721; Puerto Rico 531,587; Hawaii 381,073, and foreign countries other than Cuba, 5,982.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	121.46	26.04	22.56
Net change	—.17	—.06	—.03
Previous close	121.63	25.98	22.59
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.43
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Trading Off in June



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stock trading on the New York Stock Exchange in June fell back to the general level of the first three months of 1940, after the temporary spurts of April and May. The June total was around 15,000,000 shares, against nearly 40,000,000 shares in May.

Livestock Price Trend Irregular During Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In contrast with last week's active and higher market on fed steers and yearlings, all buying efforts were directed toward a downward revision of the price structure during the current period, with considerable success until after mid-week.

Some reaction Thursday wiped out a part of the advantage, however, and final sales of fed steers and yearlings were steady to 25c lower than last week.

Hogs advanced Monday, declined on subsequent sessions, and came back Thursday with enough upturn to place top hogs within 10c of the week's high time.

Meanwhile, spring lambs lost price ground gradually, closing 50-75c lower. Prime steers topped at $12.60, hogs made $7 Monday, highest since last November, closed $6.90 down. Spring lambs sold up to $10.65 Monday and closed at $10 down.

The practical top on fed steers stopped at $11.75, although a load or more made $12 early in the week and prime Nebraskas sold at $12.60 Wednesday. Light yearlings sold up to $11.50 and numerous loads of fed steers and yearlings brought $10. Killers were able to buy little under $9.

Recent upturns on all weights of hogs carried over into the current week, but after the $7 peak appeared, all buyers applied enough pressure all through the list to force the top back to $6.65 at mid-week. Thursday's 25c upturn restored part of the loss, however, and left good and choice 160-330 lb. barrows and gilts, as well as packing sows, 25-35c higher than late last week. Good and choice 180-270 lb. hogs closed at $6.50-$6.85, top $6.90; 270-300 lbs. $6.25-$6.60; 300-330 lbs. $6-6.35 and most 160-180 lb. lights $6-$6.75. Sows 360 lbs. down finished at $5.50-$5.90, with most heavies at $5-$5.50.

Best Idaho spring lambs sold early at $10.65, with other westerns from $10-$10.50, and closed at $9.75 down. Natives at $10 against $10.60 at the high time. Feeding lambs brought $8.75-$9.00, a few yearlings made $8.35 and most ewes brought $2.50-$3.75, with a few dryfed western ewes at $4.

New Issues Total Best Since February

NEW YORK (AP)—New securities offered to the public during the week ended July 11 totaled $124,043,497, the largest volume since the final week of February, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Most of the week's total was accounted for by corporate financing programs to refund existing obligations at lower rates of interest. Except for the Jersey Central Power & Light issue a couple of weeks ago, it was the first important corporate financing since the middle of May.

The demand for new capital was small, however, only 11 per cent of the total representing new money.

Underwriting circles said that the issues were easily absorbed, indicating a strong demand for securities of investment caliber.

Comparison of the week's offerings follows:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$4,905,000	$39,143,000
Public utility	34,500,000	
Railroad	7,995,000	2,980,000
Industrial	70,000,000	325,000
Stock	6,643,497	3,453,165
Total	$124,043,497	$45,901,165

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, July 13

Sterling	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Cables	$3.71½	$3.67	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2268	.2268	*
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2388	.2388	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2981
Port'gal—escudo	.0382x	.0382x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0225x	.0233x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2170	.2130	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3800	.3800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2300	.2337	*
Shanghai—dol	.0600	.0600	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.4375	.4400	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8675	.8576	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	†

*Currency in China—Cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to the occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Initial			
Stayton Oil Co	15c Q	June 29	June 20
Accumulated			
Havana Elec & Util Co 6% 1st pf	75c	Aug. 15	July 31
Extra			
Agnew Surp Shoe Sts	20c	Sep. 2	Aug 15
New Eng Tr Co	$5	Aug. 1	July 1
Stouffer Corp B	$1	July 30	July 20
Increased			
Avondale Mills	12c	July 1	June 15
Resumed			
Carthage Mills	$1	July 22	July 15
Regular			
Agnew-Surpass Shoe Sts	40c S	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Agnew-Surpass Shoe Sts pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Amer Chicle Co	$1 Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Am Ry Tr Shs	6 3-10c	July 15	
Atl Macaroni Inc	$1	Aug. 1	July 26
Boston Fund Inv	16c Q	Aug. 20	July 31
Burrghs Add Mach	10c	Sep. 5	July 27
Colonial Life Insur Co of Amer	$3 Q	Aug. 1	July 29
Comwlth International Corp Ltd	4c Q	Aug. 15	July 15
Continental-Ill Bk Tr Chicago	$2	Aug. 1	July 20
Drovers National Bank (Chi. Ill.)	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Do	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Employers Casualty Co (Dallas, Texas)	40c Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Investors Syn (Minn)	13c	July 10	July 1
Investors Syn (Minn) A	13c	July 10	July 1
Kansas City Life Insurance Co (Mo.)	$8 S	July 3	July 3
Kerstone Nat Bank (Pitt)	75c Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Kerstone Nat Bank (Pitt)	75c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Liquidometer Corp	25c	July 23	July 10
Louisiana P&L pf	$1.50 Q	Aug. 1	July 17
McNeel Marble Co 6% 1st pf	$1.50 Q	July 15	July 9
MacMillan Co	25c Q	July 15	Aug. 9
MacMillan Co pf	$1.25 Q	Aug. 8	Aug. 2
Middlesex Co Nat Bk (Everett)	30c S	July 15	July 10
New Eng Tr Co	$10 S	July 1	July 1
Pac Pow & Lt 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Pac Pow&Lt $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Peninsular Grind Wh Co	5c	Aug. 15	July 26
Peoples Thrift & Inv Co., Ltd., 5% pf	$1.25 Q	July 15	June 30
Plaza Bk (St. Louis)	37½c Q	Aug. 1	July 27
Princeton Bk&Tr Co	$2 S	Aug. 1	July 10
Sharp & Dohme pf "A"	87½c Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Simsbury Bank & Tr Co	40c Q	July 1	July 10
Stouffer Corp "A"	56¼c Q	July 30	July 20
Stouffer Corp "B"	62½c Q	July 30	July 20
Term Nat Bk Chic	50c	Aug. 14	July 29
Un Nat Bank of Houston (Houston, Tex)	$2 Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 22
Un Nat Bank of Houston (Houston, Tex)	$2 Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Washington Loan & Trust Co (DC)	$2 Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Wheeling & L E pr ln	$1 Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Wheeling & L E pr ln 5½% pf	$1.37½ Q	Aug. 1	July 25

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 11 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $9,567,159.05 ($10,024,652.86); expenditures $18,803,386.78 ($24,812,068.47); net balance $1,761,229,517.73 ($2,731,729,224.30); working balance included $1,302,614,188.51 ($2,050,439,210.58); customs receipts for month $10,858,817.95 ($9,100,010.92); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $144,693,836.42 ($118,072,890.09); expenditures $373,601,375.03 ($425,316,294.16); excess of expenditures $231,172,525.25 ($307,243,404.07); gross debt $43,058,340,481.20 ($40,605,009,541.28); increase above previous day $760,284.91. Gold assets $20,174,037,366.99 ($16,174,427,662.15).

Ever Normal Granary Plan In Full Swing

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—Cushioning the decline of wheat prices by diminishing the amount of new grain flowing directly into commercial trade channels, the Government's ever-normal granary program was in full swing today as harvesters worked northward through the nation's wheat belt.

Although no definite figures as to the amount of wheat being stored for Government loans could be obtained, statistics indicated that because prices are below loan rates at most terminals large quantities of the crop are being held off the market. Last season farmers stored more than 160,000,000 bushels, which they were able to redeem later at prices ranging up to more than 20 cents above the original loan rates due to this European war and the winter wheat crop scare earlier this season.

Prices Higher

Although prices of wheat are now about 7 cents a bushel higher than a year ago, loan rates average about a cent higher. The rate for No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City is 77 cents, at Omaha 76¼ and at Chicago 81. No. 2 hard was quoted at 67¾-71 in Kansas City yesterday, 71 at Omaha and 76¾ at Chicago.

J. S. Bache & Co., grain firm, said the effect of the indicated domestic surplus for export and carryover of more than 300,000,000 bushels may be offset by the fact that liberal quantity, "possibly an amount equal to the surplus," may be sealed under the loan program.

Wichita reports said private estimates were that Government loans will take 75 per cent of the crop in that area. The number of farmers appearing at the loan office is increasing daily. "Elevators will be able to fill up with storage wheat, with many going out of the merchandising business to a large extent.

Winter Wheat Late

The movement of winter wheat in the Southwest got started about two weeks later than last season but in the past two weeks more than 50,000,000 bushels of grain have been received at the 12 principal interior terminals in the country, about 10 per cent less than in the corresponding 1939 period.

In that time open interest in wheat futures here has increased from 65,000,000 bushels to about 76,000,000, while the price has declined 1 to 2 cents to around the lowest level in more than 10 months. Grain men said the increased number of outstanding contracts largely represents market absorption of "hedges" placed by the commercial trade against newly acquired wheat.

Before the opening today wheat prices had declined 3⅜-4¾ cents compared with a week ago, with much of the weakness attributed to hedging and moisture which helped to check spring crop deterioration in the Northwest. Corn declined ⅜-1¼ cents, oats ⅞-1⅝ and rye gained ½-⅞ cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 2⅞s '60-55	107.24	107.24	107.24
2 2⅞s '65-60	106.17	106.17	106.17

Home Owners Loan

6 1¼s '47-45	101.22	101.22	101.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46	105	105	105
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	50	50	50
2 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	50	49⅞	50
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94	93⅞	94
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
19 B&O 95 st A	27¼	27¼	27¼
4 B&O 95 st C	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 B&O 2000 st D	27	27	27
2 KB&O cv '60 st	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 B&O 1st 4s '48	67	67	67
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
102 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106	105⅞	105⅞
9 Boston&Me 5s '67	65¾	64¾	65
7 Boston&Me 5s '67 st	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞
9 Boston&Me 5s '55	69	68	69
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	95½	95½	95½
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	66	66	66
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	57	57	57
2 Can Pac 4s perp	49	49	49
4 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	65	65	65
1 C&O 3¼s '96D	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	86	86	86
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	80	80	80
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	6½	6½	6½
16 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	12½	12½	12½
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	5½	5½	5½
1 C I P of NY 3s '60	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108½	108½	108½
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105¼	105	105¼
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1 Del P & L 4½s '71	107½	107½	107½
3 D & R G West 5s '78	5½	5½	5½
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107	107	107
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87½	87½	87½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	102	102
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	79	79	79
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	78½	78½	78½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	43¾	43¾	43¾
12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41	40¾	41
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	49	49	49
1 Int Paper 6s '55	103	103	103
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	26	26	26
2 Int T&T 5s '55	27¾	27½	27½
42 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	30	29⅝	30
20 KCGt&M 4s '36 ct	29¼	29	29¼
8 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	13¼	13⅛	13¼
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	127	127	127
10 Loews 3½s '46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	93¼	93¼	93¼
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103½	103½	103½
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
12 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	14½	14½	14½
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	25	25	25
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
15 Mob & O Montg 5s '47	22	22	22
4 Mob & Oh 5s '38	37	36½	37
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	37	37	37
15 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	31¼	30½	31¼
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32	32	32
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41	41	41
10 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106½	106½	106½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	53	53
2 NYC cn 4s 98	57⅛	57½	57⅛
5 NYC 3½s 46	80½	80½	80½
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
3 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109	109	109
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	26	26	26
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	7	7	7
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105½	105½	105½
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60¼	60	60¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¾	47¾	47¾
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	67¾	67⅝	67⅝
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	42	42
11 Ogden&LCha 4s'48	71¼	67⅛	71¼
3 Pac Mo 1st 4s'38	76⅛	76	76
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	83	83	83
5 Pen Co 4s'63	103	103	103
10 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	103¼	103	103
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	98½	98½	98⅛
6 Pen RR 3¾s'70	89½	89½	89½
7 Phila Co 5s'67	105¾	105¾	105⅞
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3	3	3
1 Portu Gen E 4½s '60	71½	71½	71½
1 Por R A Tob 6s'42 stct	90½	90½	90½
6 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	20K	20¾	20¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	83½	83½	83½
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	70½	70½	70½
10 Repub Steel 4½s '61	99	98⅞	99
10 Repub Steel 4½s '61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
15 St L S F 4½s '78	10½	10¼	10½

Watch Our Town Grow

Wide World

Los Angeles Tells It in Statistics

This sign on Wilshire Boulevard shows the population of the city at the decade marks since 1880, and was erected recently to aid guessers in population contests. Miss Cozette Chaney is placing the top marker on the post where the 1940 census figure will go. A 20.9 per cent population increase to 1,496,792 was reported July 10 in official but preliminary figures released by E. B. Lewis, local area manager for the Census Bureau. The figures are subject to revision.

Ford Museum Shows Antiquity Of Many Modern Motor Devices

DETROIT (AP)—"The people who were here ahead of us knew as much as we do; we merely have better tools to work with; we have a greater accumulation of knowledge and experience—from the things that were done by those who preceded us."

So says one of the world's most noted engineers and scientists, Charles F. Kettering, who heads the research division of General Motors Corporation. Visual substantiation for his statement may be found in the Ford museum at nearby Dearborn.

There, in a building with eight and one-half acres of floor space, Henry Ford has sought to assemble exhibits to picture the development of transportation from the earliest form of "drag" to the huge multi-motored airplane "Josephine Ford," in which Admiral Byrd flew over the polar regions. There are also tiny baby buggies and giant locomotives on rails, flush with a highly polished floor.

In the collection are approximately 400 motor vehicles, and all of them, in some form or other, show adaptation of most of today's refinements in automobile design. The earlier type of cars are crude as compared with the industry's newer models, of course, but not nearly as imperfect as might be expected.

Handicaps

The excellence of the workmanship bears out the opinion that the early designers were handicapped more by a lack of machining facilities than they were by inadequate or undeveloped engineering knowledge.

The fact that most of today's "refinements" in automotive engineering were known to the designers of the earlier vehicles has not discouraged the inventive urge.

Last year no fewer than 26,000 inventors offered ideas to the Ford Motor Company alone; many more thousands took their inventions to other companies. Most of the offers came by mail; some were made in person; in some instances the designers were so confident of their prompt acceptance that financial terms were proposed even before the devices were examined in the laboratories.

On several occasions, said a Ford official, a down payment of $1,000,000 and subsequent royalties were proposed as "a satisfactory financial arrangement."

Only a fraction of the offerings, of course, are given laboratory tests, for few of them are basically new. Many of them prove to be "re-discoveries" of inventions upon which the patents have expired. Of more than ordinary interest to automotive engineers and the average motorist, as well as to hopeful inventors, is a comparatively small motorized buggy, with high metal-rimmed wheels, described by Henry Ford as the first automobile built in the United States. This museum piece was designed and assembled by William Austin, of Lowell, Mass., and is dated 1863. A two-cylinder steam-propelled vehicle, its piston rods are attached directly to a rear axle that resembles a conventional type crankshaft.

Burned Charcoal

The vehicle burned charcoal, coal or wood, and was capable of only a few miles an hour. Its heating unit and boiler are directly under the front seat and a down-turned stove pipe elbow carried away its exhaust.

On an 1898 model steam Eisenach, built in Germany, is a skillful adaptation of independent wheel springing. A number of Carl Benz "motor wagons" dating from the mid-eighties boast the steering column gear shift. Several other vehicles have the coil spring in place of the usual cantilever type of buggy spring.

The forerunner of the present type of radiator cooling system is displayed on one of the 1892 models to which Benz adapted the four-cycle gasoline engine designed by Dr. Heinrich Otto, a fellow German engineer. The major element of the system of half a century ago is a four-foot-long "sleeve" tank. It was constructed by telescoping a three-inch width of sheet metal pipe into a six-inch width. Hot water, flowing from the cylinder block into the tank thus created, was cooled by air rushing through the "sleeve" of the device when the car was in motion. The "sleeve" was placed over the left rear fender, parallel to the car body.

Little Basic Difference

There were no thermostats; no electric starters; no automatic spark controls; no heaters; no radios; no fluid clutches; no windshields or windshield wipers on most of these early models, but the engineering ideas of their power plant, their transmissions, their gear shifting and their steering apparatus were basically little different from those of today's vehicles.

The Ford museum, upon which Henry Ford already has spent many millions of dollars, and the Ford assembly plant, only a short distance away, present a study in contrasts. In the one are a figurative handful of vehicles upon which a group of early "visionaries" spent years of laborious effort. In the other a modern assembly line rolls off a completed 1940 model automobile every 60 seconds!

15-Year Truce In Suits Over The Tuolumne

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Peace, a peace that holds in court, has come to the Tuolumne River, that rushing mountain river from which San Francisco draws its water, a river over which legal warfare has been waged since before California became a State, a river which boasts the $100,000,000 Hetch Hetchy power and water project of the City of San Francisco.

A 15-year truce in litigation over rights to the use of the Tuolumne's waters has been signed and sealed by the three major users, the City of San Francisco and the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts. It is a peace which marks the end of years of acrimonious action, for California's water disputes, unlike those in some other sections of the country, have long been subject to court action.

The truce, according to E. G. Cahill, Manager of San Francisco's Utilities Commission, means that for the first time in the history of water litigation in the West three major users of water have reached an agreement under which for 15 years they are going to try to conserve for each other the water of the river.

A suit filed 15 years ago by the two irrigation districts over the rights to the water which San Francisco stores behind O'Shaugnessy Dam in Yosemite Park has been dropped.

For 15 years at least the upper San Joaquin Valley will have plenty of irrigation water in an uninterrupted flow. There simply will not be any more riparian suits about the Tuolumne, according to the signers of the agreement.

Not only is the present peace a sign that city and irrigation districts are going to conserve the waters for each other. It is a signal that co-operation between large bodies of people is possible. It is proof that democracy can work out its problems. It is assurance that bitterness can end without injustice being done.

According to authorities here, the Tuolumne agreement is the brightest chapter in California's full history of water litigation.

N. Y. Vladeck Houses Open Doors July 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—Vladeck City Houses, United States' first city-financed public housing project, will open its doors to 60 families on Monday, July 15, the New York City Housing Authority announced today. The project, fronting on the newly developed East River Drive, replaces some of the darkest slum buildings on the lower East Side. The first of the four buildings has been completed and as rapidly as the other three structures are finished, families will move in.

Buildings of Vladeck Houses, which will provide shelter for 240 families, occupy onely one-third of a two-acre site, the other two-thirds of which will be landscaped to provide play space and garden walks. Total cost of the project is expected to be around $1,350,000. A Federally-aided adjacent unit covering more than six city blocks is being erected and is expected to cost around $8,512,000.

Want of Transport Found To Hold Up Evacuee Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—The United States Committee for the Care of European Children began preparations today to receive a possible pioneer contingent of 100 British evacuee children of working families, who it was said, might or might not be now en route. So far, all arrivals have been children of well-to-do families, brought over by individual private efforts.

First and most vital, it was reiterated, is the shortage of safe transportation. The British Government is reported unwilling to entrust children to the Atlantic crossing without adequate convoy. The British Navy, its responsibilities doubled by the collapse of France, can hardly spare the warships necessary for convoy.

The increased U-boat warfare around the British Isles does not allay British apprehensions. Even if only one out of 10 vessels bringing children should be torpedoed, the program would not be attractive to British fathers and mothers. Nor has Washington made any gesture to send American vessels to bring the children to America. Hence the British hesitance to give the go-ahead signal.

The second obstacle is declared to be that of adequately financing the program. Committee spokesmen said that perhaps as many as 50 per cent of those offering homes for British children either would be unable to make the required affidavit of financial support, which is stiff in its requirements, or were expecting some financial assistance in the care of the children.

Present immigration laws prevent the United States committee, as a corporation, from making en masse the required affidavits of support, as it would like to do, by way of assisting those of moderate resources with homes to offer. In an effort to assist financially in the evacuation of known children to homes of relatives or friends in the United States, the National Child Refugee Committee, national fund-raising arm of the United States Committee, appealed yesterday for "remote" sponsors of child evacuees, men and women who would sponsor and finance the immediate evacuation of a child from Britain to the home of a relative or friend in the United States.

Several hundred persons, according to Leonard Mayo, head of the child care division, have sought to bring relatives' children to their homes from Britain, but have been financially unable to satisfy the demands of the affidavit of support.

Chile Pushes Defense Involving $40,000,000

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 12 (AP)—The Chilean Government marked today for urgent Congressional action a national defense bill of wide scope designed to safeguard the Nation's security.

The Government's announcement of the plan, which has been approved by the Cabinet, said, "Our country, which has maintained and desires to preserve peace and friendship with all nations of the globe, may see these noble aims threatened unless it adopts measures necessary for the safety of its sovereignty."

The bill would permit the President to contract foreign or domestic defense loans up to 1,000,000,000 pesos—$40,000,000—and would empower him to declare any commerce or industry "indispensable to the defense of the country" and bring it under state control.

To service defense loans on which interest would be limited to 5 per cent, the income tax base would be widened and a 1 per cent sales tax levied.

Modern Egypt Goes Forward In Firm Alliance With Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—While Ancient Egypt with its monuments dating back over 7,000 years was the oldest advanced form of civilization of which we have record, modern Egypt is among the youngest of nations of the present day. Egyptian nationalism awoke from its long sleep since Cleopatra's day in the first decade of this century when Mustafa Kemel raised the demand for parliamentary representation. His activities have been lately recognized by the erection of a statue in a Cairo square which has been renamed after him. The subsequent campaign of the Independence Party under the leadership of the late Saad Zaghloul Pasha obtained Egypt's sovereign independence in 1922 with the late King Fouad as its first king, and the termination of the British Protectorate.

Outstanding questions were finally settled in 1936 when the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between Great Britain and Egypt was signed, a happy beginning for the reign of its present young King, Farouk.

Although its independence is so recent, modern Egypt has been drawn into the stream of western progress and civilization ever since Mohamed Ali, the Albanian founder of the present Dynasty, forced the Sultan of Turkey in 1805, to recognize him as Egypt's Pasha under Turkish suzerainty. Mainly with the help of French advisers, perennial irrigation, permitting the growing of cotton which now constitutes the backbone of Egypt's agricultural wealth, was introduced, while Egypt was put prominently on the highway of civilization by the digging of the Suez Canal in 1869.

Early French Influence

To French was added British culture through the military occupation of 1882, and under British control and tutelage Egypt learnt how to govern itself, framing a constitution based on democratic lines. Now that the heat of the nationalist strife is cooled Egypt is recognizing ever more clearly the immense debt it owes to its tutor and liberator, Great Britain. The chaotic state of the country's finances, public works, and general administration obtaining in 1882 has been transformed into an order which compares favorably with any to be found among other nations of the world. The public services run adequately on a balanced budget, personal and religious liberties are respected, and intellectual growth is being fostered by many up-to-date schools and colleges.

In social matters too, the changes in the last 30 years have been altogether remarkable. Age-long customs, especially those relegating women-folk to seclusion, are rapidly breaking down and to this the Turkish renaissance under the late Mustafa Ataturk, as well as the cinema and radio, have contributed not a little. Who would ever have thought even 15 years ago, that co-education at the State University in Cairo would be a commonplace fact, that the professions would be open to women? Such changes and business developments among Egyptians are largely co-ordinated with the growth of national consciousness.

Naturally Egypt has not yet arrived at national maturity. In the past on England's broad back was laid the onus of shortcomings, whether merited or not. Today the Egyptians are slowly learning to shoulder responsibility, and how serious that task is only those who know their mentality can fully appreciate.

Progressive King Fouad

The late King Fouad understood his country and its needs probably better than any of his predecessors and his guidance and restraint during his reign of 14 years were well conceived. King Farouk, trained under his father's direction, largely shares his character. His devotion to Egypt is genuinely wholehearted. He is progressive while strongly attached to Mohammedanism, the state religion. He can, and probably will, do much to assure Egypt's advance.

An Agricultural Country

Egypt is notably an agricultural country, and moreover, probably one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with its 5,500,000 acres of cultivated lands supporting a population of about 16,000,000, or an average of nearly three persons per acre. Endowed with fertile soil and sunny climate and plentifully provided, chiefly through the work of British engineers, with a constant perennial water-supply, from its wonderful river, the soil responds in sustaining this vast number. It is true that the living standards of the fellaheen or agricultural laborers are low, according to Western ideas, and luxuries are rarely possible to the great majority; but compared with much richer nations, extreme want and unemployment are rare, and anyone who really wants to work, can always find employment in the fields. The new Ministry of Social Affairs is taking steps to improve the fellaheen's lot in a way which will not make him discontented by prematurely over-educating him up to standards which he cannot afford:

Its Wealth Is Cotton

Egypt's agricultural wealth is based on cotton of which it exports annually from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 Cantars, or say 1,800,000 bales which at the present good prices (about 20 cents per pound) would be worth roughly £35,000,000 or say $175,000,000. The Egyptians, however, recognize that, although agriculture can be further developed by reclaiming its waste lands and improving the drainage of the country, industry promises a ready means of utilizing its growing population and of increasing the national wealth.

Unionists Sentenced In Tampering Case

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Sentences ranging from a year and a day to two years in prison were given today to six officials and members of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union on their conviction of tampering with Government witnesses.

They were convicted last night of conspiring to obstruct justice and influence Government witnesses in the anti-trust trial of the now defunct Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union last April.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Christmas Cards. New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value. appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. S-1, Boston, Mass.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.—FOR SALE, 8-room house, slate roof, 2 baths, double garage with apartment above, oil furnace, electric water heater; half acre well landscaped lawn, wide concrete driveway; all in best condition; fine view of mountain; possession Oct. 1, price $15,000. MRS. A. F. GILES, Lake Shore Drive.

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Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 40-18 155th St.—Private home, large airy rooms, twin beds, private or connecting bath; breakfast optional; near Fair parking. NEWMAN, Fl. 9-7079.

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Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

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Quiet, comfortable rooms and bath, with excellent food, $20.00 per week; circulars. MABLE GALE, Sugar Hill, N. H.

ZEHNER'S, High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y.—Ideal family resort, excellent food; bathing nearby; booklet; $14. Tel. 94 R. 4.

FARMS FOR SALE

LOCATED at Athens, Maine—Farm, 108 acres—good buildings; will sell for $1,500 to close estate. For particulars address J. D. Tuller, Red Bank, N. J.

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N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St., Apt. 41 (near Riverside)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL, UN. 4-9136.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y., Hollis 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Ave.

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BELMONT, Mass.—8-room single, screened porch, 2-car garage, flower garden; owner leaving city. A. C. Johnson, 129 Claflin St., Belmont 3479.

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INFORMATION WANTED

MISSING WILL
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The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK
of Jacksonville
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
A Financial Stronghold
51 W. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-3300

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 E. 8th St. Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store with complete 5c and 10c lines.
W. T. GRANT Co.
1910 Second Avenue North

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Butler R.E. & I. Co INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-5278

Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

MIAMI BEACH

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
940 EVERGLADES CONCOURSE PH. 6-9112
Opposite Monument
AIR COOLED
FINEST FOODS SERVED

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 4351
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.
Where Your Patronage is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
537 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

419 Main Street Phone 2707
THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Bendix Washer
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave., South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

FLORIDA

TAMPA

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Schloss Bros. Suits
Stetson Hats
Jarman Friendly Shoes
McCaskill Clothing Co., Inc.
Complete line Men's Furnishings
711 Franklin St., Next to Tampa Theatre
Phone 3293

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave., Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

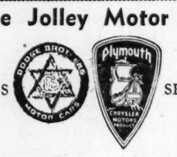
WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Come to West Palm Beach for Your Summer Vacation
and relax on our wonderful beach. Get your shoes rebuilt by Venor & Son, the Scientific Shoe Rebuilder of the South.
322 1ST ST., WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES  SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Schneider's Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Ponce De Leon Beauty Shoppe
Established 1927 VE. 9281
Aerogene permanents are the latest, light, cool and comfortable. We invite you to try one.
517 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Owner
(We try to please)

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

Jos. N. Bell
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

Crescent LAUNDRY Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
SANITONE
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.AeE.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONENEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest Quality Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills
Drottninggatan 38. Tel. 103825

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
Norrmalmstorg

Switzerland

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RYFFLIHOF
NEUENGASSE 30. 1ST FLOOR
The Restaurant for Vegetarian Menus
Lunch and Dinner, Fr. 1.20, 1.60 and 2.-

Mercerie—Bonneterie
ANNA MARTI
10 STOCKERENWEG 10
Tel. 2.94.64 5% Rabattmarken
(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

Specialty Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

MAISON SPECIALE POUR
Coiffures
Permanentes
Postiches d'Art
Salon de beauté
Manicures
Parfumerie E. Salzmann,
Rue Monbijou 31 Tel. 2.27.21
(Hairdressing)

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhofplatz BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

HAIRDRESSING MANICURE
BEAUTY CULTURE
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

SIGMUND Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 3.

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY MADE GOWNS

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 TEL. 23.539

BIEL

ÉPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
43 Unterer Quai
Chocolade: Lindt & Sprüngli, Nestlé, Peter, Cailler, Kohler, Tobler

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland, Switzerland
ask for
Burri's eating Butter
and
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese
F. BURRI
Dairy Products Tel. 309

LUCERNE

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue.

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Individual Service
Moderate Prices
A. JOOS-STRICKLER
Storchengasse 14 1 Et. Tel. 3.59.76

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

CONFIDENCE
No matter whether you buy for yourself or for someone else, a great portion of the satisfaction and pride in possession comes from CONFIDENCE . . . confidence in the Store — its policy, its merchandise — its reputation — Cleghorns have acquired this confidence — based on years of faithful service and unfaltering adherence to high ideals.
We have just opened a super store at Johannesburg. Branches also at Port Elizabeth and Graaffreinet.

Cleghorns
THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26, ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

HENWOODS
WEST ST. DURBAN
The Progressive Store
TOOLS—FURNISHINGS
BUILDER'S HARDWARE
CHINA AND GLASSWARE
"ESSE" COOKERS—STOVES
REFRIGERATORS

DURBAN & JOHANNESBURG

OLDFIELDS
for
FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25464

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We are Buyers and Sellers of Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Re-made are fully Guaranteed.
39 Gale St. (Bet. MOORE and BEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE Pty. Ltd.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Washing Machines
Cossor Melody Maker Radio
British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers
Electrical Installations and Repairs
488 WEST ST. DURBAN PHONE 20551

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON, LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST ST. PHONE 20331

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON and BEAUTY PARLOUR
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our "Perm-Us" Permanent Wave Machineless and Non-Electric
SOLE PROPRIETRESS: MRS. M. BOLT.
at O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 24765

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road
Phone Day Service 4189
Phone Night Service 3895
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET. DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service
Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co
JOHANNESBURG
Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505.

W. J. BAKER & CO. LTD.
The Leading Tailors
Ladies' Tailored Costumes our Speciality.
Moseley Bldgs., Opp. Old G. P. O. 93a, President Street and Branches
Outfitting Dept. 100 Commissioner St.

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
128/130 Corporation Buildings, Rissik St.
P. O. Box 2013
Phone Office 22-1634
Res. 44-1900

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

PIETERMARITZBURG

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190 Church Street Phone 3288

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz St., Phone 3993

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church Street Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All—The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket Street (opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

MARITZBURG HYGIENIC LAUNDRY
120 Victoria Road, Phone 3387
Branch of
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni, Durban Phone 61438

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street
Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173.4.5
6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
587 Stanley St. Sth.,
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats-Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Chr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

MRS. A. BINNS
Permanent Waving and Beauty Culture
ALL BEAUTY AIDS STOCKED
18 Strand Arcade, Auckland Tel. 42302

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch
Tel. 36-171
22-495

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays, 6.30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It aso offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

Martin Beauty Salon
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
WE SPECIALIZE IN
PERMANENT WAVING
MARCELLING—HAIRCUTTING
11 Riddiford St., Broadway Rongotai
Oxford St., Levin

Ora Hats
Millinery Specialist
MISS ORA MESCHAELIS
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

The Remedy

"Look here," said the captain to the newly appointed sergeant, "there are men coming into camp night after night after 'Lights Out' has been sounded. It's got to stop!"

A few days later he asked the sergeant whether things had improved.

"Oh yes, sir," was the reply. "The last man in blows the bugle now!"—Tit-Bits.

EAT KRISPIE KRUNCHIES "LISTEN TO THEM CRACKLE"
KRISPIE KRUNCHIES "HEAR THEM POP"
EAT KRISPIE KRUNCHIES "LISTEN TO THEM GO BING!"

"Boss, I've got a great new slogan—'Eat them because they taste pretty good too.'"

Modernized Mother Goose

Little Bo Peep
Lost her sheep
And didn't know where to find them,
Don't worry, my Dear,
And have no fear,
Don't be known as a trouble maker,
If your sheep aren't around,
And can't be found—
Just page the Census Taker!

His Difficulty

Little James, aged four, was at the piano and doing his best to reach the keys at the same time he operated the pedals, just as he had seen his mother do. After many efforts he cried out in disgust. "I can play the keys all right, but I can't reach the gas."—Pathfinder.

The Difference

"My husband is the efficiency expert in a large office."

"What does an efficiency expert do?"

"Well, if we women did it, they would call it nagging."—Wij.

Impromptu Home

I want to have a little house
With sunlight on the floor,
A chimney with a rosy hearth,
And lilacs by the door.

With windows looking east and west,
And a crooked apple tree,
And room beside the garden fence
For hollyhocks to be.

Oh, all my life I've wandered 'round,
But the heart is quick at knowing
Its own roof and its own bush
And its own boughs blowing.

And when I find that little house—
At noon or dusk or dawn—
I'll walk right in and light the fire
And put the kettle on.

H. A. C.

Daily Anecdote

Good Counsel

A man once received from his brother an urgent plea for financial aid, but instead of remitting the desired funds the man wrote:

"Dear Johnson: Your request for eighty dollars I do not think best to comply with now. At the various times I have helped you a little, you have said to me, 'We can get along very well now,' but in a very short time I find you in the same difficulty again. Now this can only happen by some defect in your conduct—what that defect is, I think I know: you are not lazy, and still you are an idler. You are now in need of some ready money, and what I propose is that you should go to work, tooth and nail—for somebody who will give you money for it. And then to secure you a fair reward for your labor, I now promise you that for every dollar you will between this and the first of May get for your labor I will then give you one other dollar. You have always been kind to me, and I do not mean to be unkind to you. On the contrary, if you will follow my advice you will find it to be worth more than eight times eighty dollars to you."

The writer of this letter knew whereof he spoke, for by diligently following this principle of self-help himself he had already gained a most substantial and respectable position in his community. The writer of this letter of good counsel signed himself, "Affectionately your brother, A. Lincoln."

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: A quick count shows us with but one anti-aircraft gun of the latest design. As we have two coasts, we may need two.

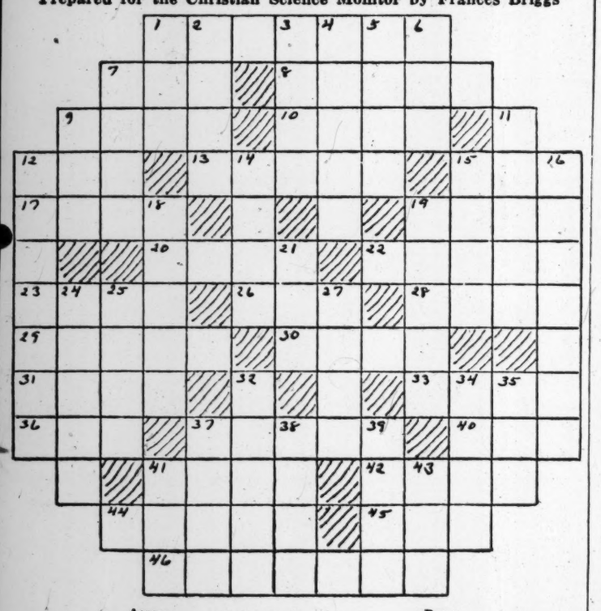
Kansas City Star: From the looks of their own summer headgear, we don't think men have any right to make jokes about women's hats.

A Verse for Today . . .

Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people.—Isa. 62:10.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

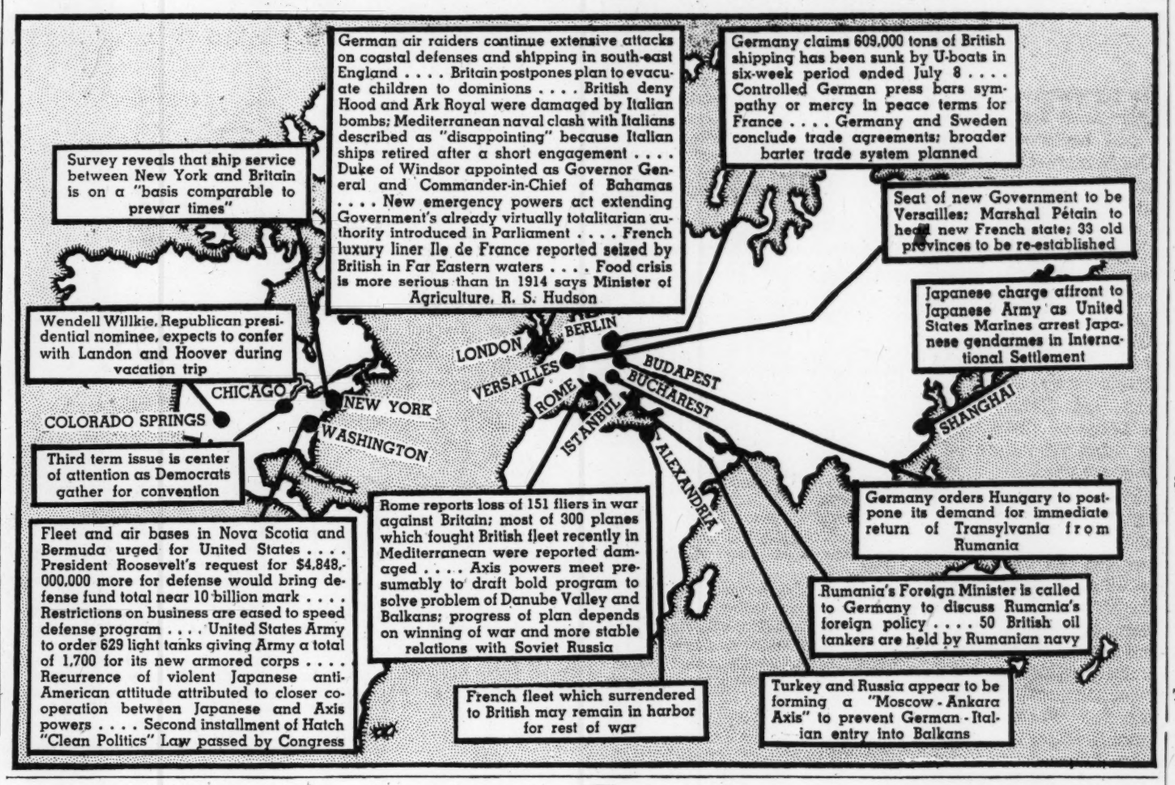
1—Bolivia took its name from whom?
7—How many sides has a hexagon?
8—What is a seaport of Panama?
9—Samson carried away what from Gaza (sing.)?
10—How would you describe flesh of the tunny?
12—Would a talukdar be a rug, owl, or man?
13—Who is a character in "Martha"?
15—The dingar is a bat, owl, or bee—which?
17—What was name of Jason's ship?
19—What is first name of author of "Rootabaga Stories"?
20—What brings relief from drought?
22—Delilah's home was in what valley?
23—A valley.
26—In what month was Claude Debussy born (abbr.)?
28—What character was created by Mary Roberts Rinehart?
29—First name of a character in "David Copperfield."
30—A fleet of ships.
31—To discover.
33—In English timber trade, what is a piece of timber of less diameter than a mast?
36—What was formerly worn as national headdress of Turks?
37—In certain parable, tares were sown among what?
40—Kindled.
41—What is a state of Brazil?
42—To press.
44—What river of Germany flows to North Sea?
45—Craw of a bird is what?
46—Who was one of greatest of English lyric poets?

Down

1—What is the part of a bridle inserted in a horse's mouth?
2—What animals were used for plowing in Bible times?
3—A monumental portrait statue is what?
4—Nothing was left of Echo but what?
5—What is an adverbial suffix?
6—Scott wrote "Rob——."
7—David did what while he played the harp?
9—What fish has pikelike body and narrow jaws?
11—What was name of a city of Dan (Judges 1:35)?
12—Who is a Scottish thane in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"?
14—What continent is separated from Africa by Suez Canal?
15—What is a seaport of Italy?
16—What is a city of Indiana?
18—What do you call one of mountain nymphs of Greek mythology?
19—Who was a Thracian vegetation goddess?
21—A recluse.
24—Who changed shape at will to serve Prospero in "The Tempest"?
25—What is a commercial and manufacturing city of Germany?
27—Samson carried No. 9 across away from this place.
32—How many kittens lost their mittens?
34—Jason harnessed two fire-eating bulls to what?
35—What is a river of France?
37—What is the Evergreen State (abbr.)?
38—What nobleman of Great Britain ranks below a marquis?
39—What is said to be a sort of river of passing events?
41—What is singular of "pedes"?
43—A beam.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


German air raiders continue extensive attacks on coastal defenses and shipping in south-east England . . . . Britain postpones plan to evacuate children to dominions . . . . British deny Hood and Ark Royal were damaged by Italian bombs; Mediterranean naval clash with Italians described as "disappointing" because Italian ships retired after a short engagement . . . . Duke of Windsor appointed as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Bahamas . . . . New emergency powers act extending Government's already virtually totalitarian authority introduced in Parliament . . . . French luxury liner Ile de France reported seized by British in Far Eastern waters . . . . Food crisis is more serious than in 1914 says Minister of Agriculture, R. S. Hudson
Germany claims 609,000 tons of British shipping has been sunk by U-boats in six-week period ended July 8 . . . . Controlled German press bars sympathy or mercy in peace terms for France . . . . Germany and Sweden conclude trade agreements; broader barter trade system planned
Survey reveals that ship service between New York and Britain is on a "basis comparable to prewar times"
Seat of new Government to be Versailles; Marshal Pétain to head new French state; 33 old provinces to be re-established
Japanese charge affront to Japanese Army as United States Marines arrest Japanese gendarmes in International Settlement
Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, expects to confer with Landon and Hoover during vacation trip
LONDON
BERLIN
VERSAILLES
ROME
BUDAPEST
BUCHAREST
ISTANBUL
ALEXANDRIA
CHICAGO
COLORADO SPRINGS
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SHANGHAI
Third term issue is center of attention as Democrats gather for convention
Rome reports loss of 151 fliers in war against Britain; most of 300 planes which fought British fleet recently in Mediterranean were reported damaged . . . . Axis powers meet presumably to draft bold program to solve problem of Danube Valley and Balkans; progress of plan depends on winning of war and more stable relations with Soviet Russia
Germany orders Hungary to postpone its demand for immediate return of Transylvania from Rumania
Fleet and air bases in Nova Scotia and Bermuda urged for United States . . . . President Roosevelt's request for $4,848,000,000 more for defense would bring defense fund total near 10 billion mark . . . . Restrictions on business are eased to speed defense program . . . . United States Army to order 629 light tanks giving Army a total of 1,700 for its new armored corps . . . . Recurrence of violent Japanese anti-American attitude attributed to closer cooperation between Japanese and Axis powers . . . . Second installment of Hatch "Clean Politics" Law passed by Congress
Rumania's Foreign Minister is called to Germany to discuss Rumania's foreign policy . . . . 50 British oil tankers are held by Rumanian navy
French fleet which surrendered to British may remain in harbor for rest of war
Turkey and Russia appear to be forming a "Moscow-Ankara Axis" to prevent German-Italian entry into Balkans

Vocations

Peepholes

Many of the newer houses and apartments have a peephole in the front door, so that householders may see who is outside the door without opening it; but in many of the older sections of the city there is no such modern device.

An unemployed carpenter sold the idea of installing these peepholes to a large percentage of home owners on whom he called, thus keeping him busy and able to earn a living. The installation is not a costly one, and its greatest selling point is its protective feature.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Odds and Ends

Balloon?

A submarine balloon for descending into the ocean is being tested in Switzerland by Prof. Auguste Piccard.

The Other Two-Thirds?

Less than one-third of the milk produced in this country is sold as fluid milk for drinking and cooking.

Daily Quotation

GATHER SOME profit to thy soul wheresoever thou be; so as if thou seest or hearest of any good examples, kindle thyself to the imitation thereof. But if thou observest anything worthy of reproof, beware thou do not the same.
THOMAS à KEMPIS.

It Has Been Said of the Press

You will generally find that the person who doesn't give a continental what the newspapers say about him either one way or the other subscribes to a press clipping bureau anyway.
—Elbert Hubbard

We live under a government of men and morning newspapers.
—Wendell Phillips

The paper which obtains a reputation for publishing authentic news, and only that which is fit to print, will steadily increase in influence.—Andrew Carnegie.

Let it be impressed upon your minds, let it be instilled into your children, that the liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights.—Junius.

When the press is the echo of sages and reformers, it works well; when it is the echo of turbulent cynics, it merely feeds political excitement.—Lamartine.

The press is the foe of rhetoric, but the friend of reason.—Colton.

What gunpowder did for war, the printing press has done for the mind; the statesman is no longer clad in the steel of special education, but every reading man is his judge.—Wendell Phillips.

An enslaved press is doubly fatal; it not only takes away the true light, for in that case we might stand still, but it sets up a false one that decoys us to our own destruction.—Colton.

Sunbonnet Sue

Bread Cost

Buying a nine-cent loaf of sliced and wrapped bread, a housewife gets a little over one cent's worth of wheat—the rest of the money goes for baking, paper, transportation, and other materials and services.

Monitor Movie Guide

Gambling on the High Seas (Warners)—Melodrama about a gambling ship operated outside the three-mile limit, and the efforts of the authorities, eventually successful, to bring the gamblers to justice. Wayne Morris, Jane Wyman, John Litel.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Island of Doomed Men (Columbia)—Melodrama, telling of brutal employer of paroled convicts on a lonely island, and the government agent, who falls into his hands and experiences his cruelties but eventually gets control of the island. Peter Lorre, Robert Wilcox, Rochelle Hudson.—Adults.

* * *

Susan and God (MGM)—Rachel Crothers' play as a handsome vehicle for Joan Crawford, offering also excellent performances by Fredric March, Rita Quigley, and Ruth Hussey. Constance Collier, Nigel Bruce, Rita Hayworth, John Carroll, Bruce Cabot, Rose Hobart.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Three Faces West (Republic)—Combination of Viennese refugee theme and story of migration from a dust-drifted region in the West, telling of an Austrian doctor and his daughter, the clinical episodes in which they participate in the dust-bowl town, the young man who leads the farmers and their families into Oregon, and the romance between him and the Austrian girl. John Wayne, Sigrid Gurie, Charles Coburn, Spencer Charters.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Turnabout (United Artists)—Farce from Thorne Smith novel in which a husband and wife are granted their wish and change places, the husband taking on the feminine qualities, and the wife, the masculine. Voices are transposed by dubbing. Theme is rather indelicate but treatment is less offensive than in a recent play along similar lines. Adolphe Menjou, Carole Landis, John Hubbard.—Adults.

* * *

Untamed (Paramount)—Melodrama from Sinclair Lewis' story, "Mantrap," dividing its attention between a triangular situation in the Canadian wilderness and the clinical problems which face a visiting doctor from New York. A blizzard provides the climax and a solution of the dramatic complications. Ray Milland, Patricia Morison, Akim Tamiroff, William Frawley.—Adults.

* * *

Above Average Films

Family—"Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

* * *

Adults and Young People—"Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

* * *

Adults Only—"My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

The 'Get-Together' Man

Los Angeles

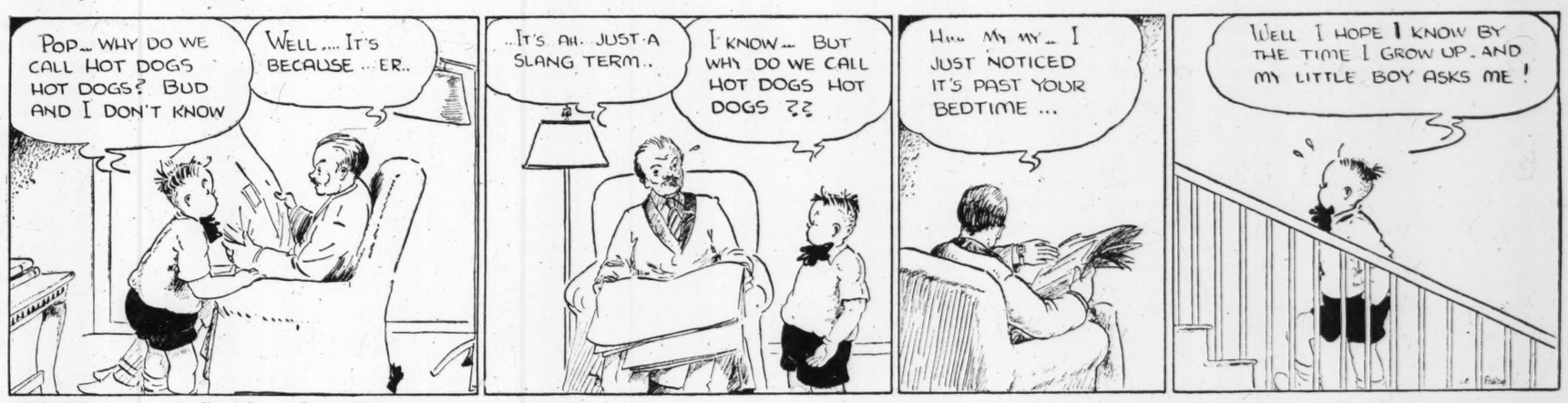
For thirty-one years a citizen of this city has made it his duty to help thousands of friends and relatives to locate each other and stage happy reunions.

As secretary of the Federation of State Societies, his self-appointed, pleasant task has brought results that make his "hobby" outstanding.

He stated that he attends all the various state picnics and reunions. Continuing, he said: "Once, in one party, 140 cities and towns in Oklahoma were represented, and at another, Iowans were present from 350 communities. The Iowa State club in California is the largest, with about 400,000 members, and Illinois has 350,000 members. From registrations such as these I get addresses that enable me to help tourists in search of friends and relatives. If I cannot locate the particular friends or relatives, I can always find someone from the same town or county who can put the searcher on the right trail."

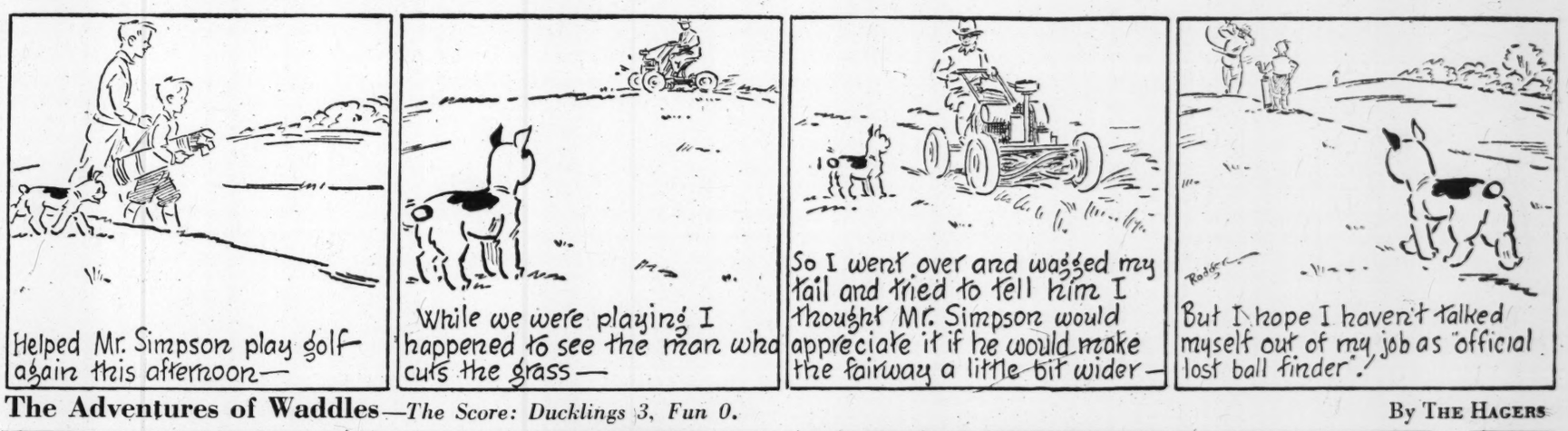
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Red Hots? Grinders? Hot Dogs?*

By Le Pelley


POP... WHY DO WE CALL HOT DOGS HOT DOGS? BUD AND I DON'T KNOW
WELL.... IT'S BECAUSE... ER..
..IT'S AH.. JUST A SLANG TERM..
I KNOW... BUT WHY DO WE CALL HOT DOGS HOT DOGS ??
HUM MY MY... I JUST NOTICED IT'S PAST YOUR BEDTIME ...
WELL I HOPE I KNOW BY THE TIME I GROW UP. AND MY LITTLE BOY ASKS ME!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Hope Not—*

By Rodgers


Helped Mr. Simpson play golf again this afternoon—
While we were playing I happened to see the man who cuts the grass—
So I went over and wagged my tail and tried to tell him I thought Mr. Simpson would appreciate it if he would make the fairway a little bit wider—
But I hope I haven't talked myself out of my job as "official lost ball finder".

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Score: Ducklings 3, Fun 0.*

By The Hagers

FOR OUR FIRST DAY OF "FUN" WE TOOK MY AUNT MATILDA TO THE BROOK.
BILL TRIED A FROG TO OVERTAKE, AND LANDED ON OUR CHOCOLATE CAKE;
BOB IN A MAPLE TREE GOT CAUGHT; BUD FOR A WHILE WAS LOST, WE THOUGHT.
SAID AUNT MATILDA, "I'VE BEGUN TO THINK WORK ON MY FARM WAS 'FUN'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Defending a Hemisphere

For the moment at least American foreign policy centers on defense of the Western Hemisphere. The Republican platform and the Democratic White House agree on that.

Some Americans would prefer what may be called a Northern Hemisphere defense. Certain peoples in Europe are closer to the United States than some sections of South America. Britain is a stancher bulwark of democracy than Brazil. Before Election Day in November events such as those which have revolutionized the United States' defense program in the last few weeks may work further changes. But for the present, hemisphere defense is the accepted policy.

How is that defense to be achieved? Not by more dollars, not until the ten billions now proposed for defense have been turned into ships, planes and guns. Not by State Department notes or Presidential speeches. Not by a fear of Latin American imports which maintains exclusive trade barriers. Not by an isolationism which believes defense begins at the water's edge. Not by merely waving the Monroe Doctrine.

How then defend the Western Hemisphere? In a few days a Pan American conference will meet at Havana to consider what can be done by concerted action. On its eve come reports which spotlight the problem. German newspapers are warning Latin American countries against North American "control." Secretary Hull is warning Berlin against attempts to coerce countries south of the Rio Grande. Members of a congressional committee, after a survey of American naval needs, recommend bases for the United States in Nova Scotia and Bermuda. And London broaches a plan for closer coordination of British-American trade.

The last two items may become of historic importance. The Monroe Doctrine was first announced with the blessing of Britain and for more than a hundred years has had the strong support of the British Navy. Unless defense of the Western Hemisphere can continue to count on that support the United States will need naval bases which it has never possessed. Even its own protection would be far surer if it had a fringe of outposts in the Atlantic such as Hawaii and Samoa provide in the Pacific. Lease of these from Britain—or some other friendly arrangement—must be considered.

Possibly more immediately needed even than naval bases are economic supports for hemisphere defense. The totalitarian economic attack has been in operation for some time in Latin America. So long as the British blockade is effective German and Italian pressures will be larely confined to threats. But with Britain herself cut off from her main European markets and sources of supply the Western Hemisphere becomes doubly important to her. In the same way British trade has become more necessary to the United States and Latin America.

And for the United States some pooling arrangements with Britain for the holding of Latin-American trade might become one of the surest defenses of the Monroe Doctrine. Countries south of the Rio Grande have long complained that they buy more from the United States than it takes from them. In many cases the difference has been made up by triangular trade. With the European continent so largely cut off a closer trade tie-up of Britain, the United States and Latin America can become one of the most powerful weapons for hemisphere defense.

Safe and Sane Motoring

The old joke about the careless motorist trying to bunt the train off the track with his automobile is not a joke after all. About 36 per cent of accidents at highway-railroad grade crossings in 1939 resulted from motor vehicles crashing into the sides of trains, according to a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Of the 3,079 grade crossing accidents, 1,096 were thus caused, resulting in 215 fatalities and 1,623 injuries. Many accidents occurred even at crossings protected by gates, watchmen, or signals. In the quest for greater safety, avoidance of sideswiping of trains by motor cars surely is worth trying.

Safety on the highways depends not upon one, but many factors. The Center for Safety Education at New York University has just begun a series of systematic tests on motorists in an effort to discover causes of accidents. Each of twenty-five motorists to be tested has driven at least 50,000 miles in metropolitan traffic without a reportable mishap in the last five years. This series of tests will be followed by another given to twenty-five accident repeaters in order to compare observations of the "good" and "bad" drivers.

Essential to diminishing automobile accidents is the will to lessen them. Right thinking is necessary to right driving. As a man thinketh, he driveth. Perhaps something like a Golden Rule for motorists might help, such as, "Drive with others on the highway as you would have them drive with you."

Does Labor Want It?

Lack of a general and deep-seated demand for compulsory health insurance on the part of organized labor in the United States has been made self-evident in the past six months. This is something the platform-makers of the Democratic national convention may well take into account if tempted by promoters of socialized medicine to finger a compulsory insurance plank.

The movement to cover 90 to 100 per cent of the people of America with health-insurance legislation was fostered by a group of officials in the Federal Government. Under such compelling auspices, it developed great influence. The legislation was urged largely as a measure for labor. Both wings of the labor movement endorsed health insurance last fall. Then in December President Roosevelt laid aside the bill which was virtually to serve as the necessary enabling act for introduction of the system.

Since then there has been no loud and continued protest such as would normally follow the unexpected termination of a project in which organized labor was concerned wholeheartedly. The American labor world has never been deemed tongue-tied. Its customary energy of expression gives its comparative silence on health insurance an obvious significance. The labor press and the resolutions of labor conventions meeting this year have carried very little on the issue.

Undoubtedly certain leaders of labor strongly favor socialized medicine, and also among the rank and file there is some sentiment, though partly uninformed. But the swift rise and collapse of labor enthusiasm carries all the appearance of an enterprise sponsored by a few handfuls of leaders at the top, influenced by government and subsiding when governmental promotion relaxed.

Reading as Practiced

It is disturbing educators that, having been taught our letters, we will not all of us use them well and purposefully to read with. Pennsylvania State College has decided from available statistics that at least half the population has no interest in reading. A survey by the American Council of Education says that "the ability to read well and purposefully can no longer be taken for granted." A writer in a magazine for teachers mentions as harmful "our present assumption that all six-year-olds are ipso facto ready to read."

Ipso facto was commonly taken for granted by educators in the little red schoolhouses; who could read would read, starting with the Primer and so on through more mature literature. Those earlier educators, for one thing, had never seen the exhibit of literature in the apothecary's magazine department; they assumed that reading would ipso facto have the same results for the reader as were currently attributed to early to bed and early to rise.

But what is interest in reading? There are nowadays magazines to help authors, and a casual examination of a list of "markets" for them shows a number of interests that educators probably do not hold high as conducive to good and purposeful reading. Thirty-one "detective" and "gangster" magazines; twelve "true confession" magazines, fourteen "romantic loves." . . . And newspapers; did not Professor Phelps the other day tell a commencement gathering that the newspaper is "one of the greatest aids to vitality we have"?

The newspaper, one infers, can be read well and purposefully, for enhanced vitality, or carelessly and to no purpose at all. Such interest in reading as the educators have in mind is necessarily an important objective of the whole curriculum; almost anybody of more advanced age will agree that a six-year-old is not ipso facto ready to read.

Our Readers Say—

Willkie: the People's Choice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Yes, I, too, rejoice in Willkie's nomination. Not only because I think him the best of the men who were being considered, but because, believing him best, Americans rose up and demanded his nomination. I had deplored the passing of democracy in the United States, the inaction of the individual, the seeming belief of the citizen that he could do nothing.

Now I know democracy isn't dead. The American people are awake and acting. This object lesson of what they can do should give them courage and the will to do more.

Never before in my memory, so far as I know never since George Washington's time, have the people picked the candidate for either party. Always the man has decided to go after the job and has made the necessary political deals to get it. Except in the case of the two Roosevelts the candidates haven't had any particular personal following (I'm speaking only of those I remember) and neither of them, unless it could be said of "Teddy," was in any sense asked to run by the people.

Willkie's record is good. If he had any skeletons in his closet the New Dealers would have uncovered them when he was battling TVA.

He has what Mr. Roosevelt has that causes the people to follow him and he is, I believe, intellectually superior. He is stronger and capable of more effort. He is, I feel sure, sincere. And his concepts of Americanism are much more in agreement with mine.

Also he has come up from humble beginnings, by his own efforts, to where he is now. His courage and confidence cannot be questioned. His business ability is proven. (Except for Herbert Hoover, of what other President we have known could that be said?)

But above all else, the people wanted him: They nominated him and they will elect him. Under him our American principles will be safe.

Looking forward to eight years of Willkie, then eight of Stassen, my spirit is renewed. I had felt that four more years of Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal meant the end of republican government in our country, as well as financial disaster. And I thought the people had lost what it takes to rid themselves of the New Dealing outfit. But now I can see they haven't. NORMAN ARMSTRONG

White Plains, N. Y.

"Evacuees," Not "Refugees"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I sincerely trust that The Christian Science Monitor will continue to make it clear that the children from England, the British children, are evacuees and not refugees. This is what the British Government has emphasized, and it is important for this reason:

German propaganda would weaken Britain in the eyes of the world, especially of the United States. To write of refugees, brings a sense of weakness, as if the enemy was driving or had already driven them out. Any sense of weakness is untrue; Britain is an impregnable fortress, and, as I understand it, the British children are coming that her impregnability may be maintained.

I wish you could read a letter I have today received from a woman of 80 years, living in England. The courage, faith in good, and determination to see this thing through would be an eye-opener to many in America.

Cutler, Maine M. V. B.

"Sooner or Later"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If it is a foregone conclusion that sooner or later we will be involved in the war, is it not the smart thing to start operations before our friends are wholly annihilated? Yes, indeed, let us wake up and, soon.

Roslindale, Mass. D. T. ATKINSON

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Out of Balance

"Meeting New Conceptions of Conquest"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now is the time to ask ourselves whether the plans (so far known) of the Administration will be adequate to meet the grave internal and external dangers which threaten the life of our Nation.

In the time of Noah due notice was given as to the coming of the flood. Had the word then existed, some would have said "propaganda"—many did say "nonsense"—"keep cool and calm"—"wait and see." What did the flood do to them?

As to our determination, first, to resist actual invasion; second, as to our marvelous industrial equipment, and third, as to our other great potential resources—all these factors are of immense value, we being a "going concern," free and independent, but we contribute nothing to our safety unless the first is fully organized, the second mobilized, and the third properly developed—and all soon enough. And further, remember these assets would lose all value for us (though they would strengthen the enemy), should "he beat us to the gate!"

The extravagance, the slowness and general incapacity which accompanies American preparations for war has been notorious. Have we forgotten the waste of resources in the last great war, and the costly experience of the little and more distant Spanish war?

Why should it be different now? Why should our improved methods and organizations stand up better before the new aggressions, within and without, than those of the old countries with their long experience? Why should we fare better in meeting the new conceptions of conquest?

With such thoughts in mind, I submit, all should not be left to government, as is so constantly suggested. To successfully surmount the crisis in which we find ourselves, all that the people can give of patriotism, of loyalty, sacrifice and service will not be too much. The last word is up to the people of America. It is their fate.

Today the news from Europe is more grim than ever. It may be we have lost the moment when we could have kept the war from the Western Hemisphere and this without sending a man abroad. Planes and matériel would have sufficed. There remains one chance. England is determined to fight to the end, rather than to accept slavery. Victory may yet be won out of defeat, but all depends upon Congress. To save the situation, Congress must act and act quickly to help Britain with planes, material and ships.

Perhaps some hope a miracle will break the relation between cause and effect. To God everything is possible, but He helps those who help themselves.

Should Britain be destroyed—what next? Would this make for peace in the Western Hemisphere? Our past troubles would then seem to us as the troubles of children, and face to face we would find ourselves, men and women—alone—to fight for life.

Today we are free to decide and act through Congress. How long will that liberty be ours?

Many in Congress would be happy to feel the rapidly increasing demand of the people for intelligent quick action to help Britain. All of us should communicate today with Washington urging our views.

There is so much to do—and so little commenced. To defeat the new aggressions, within and without, the people must find within themselves new sources of initiative and quick powerful reaction—such reaction as will kill in the egg any tendency to sedition, leaving the Nation free to meet the enemy.

The fate of Western civilization, and our "way of life" is in our hands, fellow citizens.

New York BLYTHE W. BRANCH

North . . South . . East . . West

The Vanishing Dust Bowl

By Frank L. Perrin

Seasonal changes, aided by recaptured sanity and thoughtfulness, have worked a wonderful change in the wind-swept areas of the West and Middle West in the United States. Green pastures and waving grain fields today adorn those sections which, two years ago, resembled miniature Saharas, with scarcely an oasis to break the bleak monotony. Rains have come to supplement the wise efforts of individual owners and the agents of the Federal Government to reclaim from the motor-driven plow vast areas which should have been left undisturbed except when invaded by grazing herds of cattle and sheep.

Land hunger, inspired by the excessively high price of wheat a score of years ago, was temporarily appeased by the raid upon the short-grass prairies of the Dakotas and their southwestern neighbors. Confusion also spread even to the eastern areas of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Wheat crops were sown on lands which had produced no small grains for three decades. Wheat, it was promised, would win the war which would make the world safe for democracy. Also, it was believed, it would enrich those already comfortably prosperous.

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The net result of the adventure, entirely aside from the deplorable damage done to grazing lands, was the temporary impoverishment of thousands who sought to add to their holdings by mortgaging their home farm to make initial payments on additional land. Those who sold received, in many instances, only the first payment. Banks by the hundreds which financed the loans were finally forced to close. The price of wheat fell with the signing of the armistice. And the war did not, as it seems, make the world safe for democracy.

But democracy survives, and what became the dust bowl has been, at least in part, restored. The Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin farms, after a brief excursion into the speculative realm, have been restored to the even tenor of their ways. A decade must elapse, however, before the disturbed former dust-bowl area can be entirely reclaimed. Indeed a continued war, European or Asiatic, may still put a premium on wheat, even if the normal supply and existing surpluses suffice to feed the millions left destitute and unproductive.

So it would seem wise and prudent to compel, either by State or Federal enactment, the preservation of the new grass roots now only partially secure and fixed. Agricultural experts have become thoroughly convinced that the fickle sands in the semi-arid regions cannot be depended upon to produce grain and cotton except in seasons of abundant rainfall. The question is no longer debatable. Recent years of almost total crop failure have proved the point beyond dispute.

The losses to land owners have been doubled. Fenced or unfenced ranges which formerly supplied, even in the dryest seasons, sufficient grass for millions of cattle and sheep, have produced nothing of value. The normal flow of tax revenues from these lands has been cut off, greatly to the embarrassment of county, township, and state governments. Schools have been closed or abandoned in many sections, and demands have been made upon more fortunate communities for aid. The "Okies" and their uncles, aunts, and cousins, need never have begun the trek to some fabled land of promise had not greedy men fabricated the dismal dust bowl.

* * *

We of America are inclined to magnify, in imagination, the beauties, comforts and advantages in the back yard of our neighbors, near or remote. There is an innocuous form of covetousness which affects the soles of restless feet more than the itching palms of the hands. Russell H. Conwell, in his book, "Acres of Diamonds," teaches us all a lesson which should be studied and learned. The present-day descendants of New England Yankee families have, I believe, either by experience or observation, absorbed a wise philosophy which has made them measurably content in utilizing the things at hand and all about them.

The dust-bowl experiment serves to translate the Yankee code into terms which all, eventually, can understand. Even the chemical experts have not succeeded in making bricks without straw.

The Wide Horizon

What Is Democracy?

By Esther Veach

Excerpts from prize-winning essay in a contest for Akron, Ohio, University students

When you and I were very small, we thought of God as a benevolent old man with a white beard, sitting on a gold throne. Then we grew up and went to college, and the gold throne and beard were replaced by a broader conception of God as a force, unseen but potent; a motivating force behind the universe. Or perhaps we think of Him now as the embodiment of our highest ideals; but at any rate, this conception is more workable, more usable, than was that of the gold throne and flowing white beard.

And when we were very small, our conception of democracy was just as narrow, wasn't it? Mine was. Democracy meant that we had a President and a White House, instead of a King and a Palace. It meant that there were two legislative bodies, the respective functions of which I never could keep quite straight, and that everybody had a chance to vote his man into office or out, as the case might be. All men were created free and equal. And that was democracy.

Which was all very well and good, until, as you remember, we grew up and went to college. And in college we found that this conception of democracy could not quite explain all the facts that we wanted explained. For if everyone were created free and equal, why were there lynchings and exploited sharecroppers and dust bowl refugees, and slums existing in the shadows of the very strongholds of democracy? Soon all of our thoughts about the word "democracy" were filed under a large question mark. . . .

I thought, too, that democracy was only a sort of false idol, worshipped by small people whose senses were dulled to real values. I didn't realize that this conception of democracy was as great a fallacy as that of the God of the white beard and the gold throne.

* * *

My first realization of this fallacy was only a small thing, but it was the opening wedge in the narrowness of my thinking. It happened in a settlement house in the slums of Akron. The children had finished their games and were leaving for the day. One little fellow was sweeping the floor in return for another lollypop. They wanted to march out to music, so one of the social workers sat down at the old piano and began to play. The song was "God Bless America," and my immediate reaction was a frown. "False patriotism," I thought, turning away. The children began to sing. And then it happened.

"God bless America, land that I love," sang the little fellow behind the broom earnestly. Too earnestly, I thought, and looked closer. He was small for his age, and his grimy old tennis shoes were almost worn out. His corduroy trousers hung flapping at his ankles and were pinned to his shirt with a huge safety pin. He sang on. "God bless America, my home, sweet home." he warbled happily. They say that a nickel has the value of a dollar to a small child. So perhaps his "home, sweet home" was all mixed pleasantly in his mind with the lollypop he was about to receive.

"False patriotism," I insisted feebly, as I began to feel queer inside. For I, with my three meals a day and my comparative security and a college education practically dumped into my lap, scoffed at democracy while a little boy with a dirty face and a safety pin for a belt made me ashamed by his very trustfulness! . . .

* * *

The God of the gold throne and the white beard slowly was replaced by the finer, broader conception of a potent force behind the universe. By the same process of growth, my narrow, cynical idea of democracy became something broader and finer; something more powerful and far-reaching because it is no longer negative, but positive. Democracy is not a false ideal. It is a force than can be set into motion now.

For what else is democracy but Christianity in action? Behind all of Christ's teaching and living were the fundamental principles of unselfishness and love. Before we, as a nation, can ever earn our title of a democracy, these principles must be the very foundation of all of our living. For freedom and equality will be the heritage of our children only when active love and active unselfishness form the basis of everything we do and think. We see democracy now from a narrow, localized point of view. The democracy in which I believe is so real and so universal that it is a way of life.

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